BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1850.....NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—than to advertise.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....75
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,.....8 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by ulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

GAUSE & BOWDEN,
COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFERENCES.
Gen. ALEX. McRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President of State Bank.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. McRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,
IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO
POTTER & KIDDER, G. W. DAVIS, BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, GEORGE HARRISS, JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, E. P. HALL, EDWARD CANTWELL, Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. SAWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business confided to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., E. P. HALL, Esq., GILBERT POTTER, Esq., O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Dr. THOS. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., L. PRICE, Esq., E. KIDDER, Esq., JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. DOLLNER & Pleasants, New York,
Messrs. COPELAND & KIDDER, Boston. 11v6

MRS. SHAW'S
FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON.
(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.*)
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.
☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.
J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.
There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
April 26, 1850 33-12m

WM. W. NATHMORE, DAGUERROTYPIST,
WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, to the DAGUERRIAN ROOM in the Exchange building, (formerly occupied as the Reading Room,) corner of Market and Front streets.
Pictures made in every style and size, from a locket picture to a full size portrait.
Pictures taken of children (of any age) in from 3 to 10 seconds, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art, and judge of their merit.
N. B.—As my time in this place is limited, those who wish to improve this rare opportunity of obtaining one of my superb likenesses are invited to call as soon as convenient.
☞Instructions given in the art.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850. 44-tf

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!
BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

NOW Landing, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
25 boxes Cheese, a No. 1 article;
5 bbls. Newark Cider; 1 cask Holland Gin.
For sale by Z. B. GREENE

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visitors. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.
The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.
☞Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-tf

CRACKERS.—10 half bbls. Butter Crackers; 10 boxes Soda do. Just received and for sale low by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

General Notices.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS are wanted to build a substantial fence to enclose the Poor House square, six feet high.
For partiendars, apply to JNO. A. TAYLOR,
Chairman Wardens of the Poor.
Dec. 13, 1850 (Commercial copy.) 14-3t

AN ACADEMY TO BUILD.

THE undersigned, Building Committee for Long Creek Academy, will receive proposals for the erection of an Academy building at Long Creek Bridge. Said building to be of wood, placed on brick pillars three feet high; to be fifty feet in length, twenty-five in width, and two story high. For furhen particulars and specifications, apply to

JOHN LARKINS,
R. C. HALLETT,
JOHN JONES,
PATRICK MONTAGUE,
C. D. HENRY,
Committee.

**If the contract is not taken previous to the 1st of January, 1851, it will be put up at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, to the lowest bidder, on that day.
Long Creek, New Hanover co., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1tst.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Mr. James Wilkinson, in Wilmington, have formed a Co-partnership under the style of WILKINSON & ESLER, to conduct the Fruit and Confectionary business, and hope by strict attention and being accommodating, to merit a share of public patronage. JOSEPH WILKINSON,
WM. M. ESLER.
Nov. 26th, 1850 13-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of J. WILKINSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Wilkinson is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm.
The business will be conducted as formerly by Wilkinson & Esler, at the same store.
JAMES WILKINSON,
JOSEPH WILKINSON.
Nov. 25th, 1850. 13-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. All debts due me that remain unsettled on the first day of January, 1851, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
All persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to present them for payment. H. B. EILERS.
December 6, 1850 13-tf

Agent for the Sale of Timber and Lumber.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of his country friends, offers his services as agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, and every other description of country produce. Having had long experience in the Timber business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in that line.
Nov. 22, 1850 W. A. MELVIN.
11-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.
J. WARD,
EDWD. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., on the 9th instant, a negro man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to J. H. SMITH, of South Carolina. Said negro is about five feet six or eight inches high, and will weigh about 150 lbs; and is about 30 years old. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Clinton, Dec. 13, 1850 ISAAC BOYKIN.
15-2t

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing at Long Creek, New Hanover county, a negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 32 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Long Creek, or on Black River, as he formerly belonged to Mr. Henry. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me of the above negro, or for his confinement, so that I can get him.
Dec. 6, 1850—13-3mo HENRY McMILLAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Bladen county, two miles and a half west of Elizabethtown, his negro man ISAAC. Said Isaac is about five feet five inches in height; dark complexioned, and stutters in talking, especially when he is a little excited. He is supposed to be lurking about in this neighborhood, or he may be in Sampson, as he has a wife at JOHN BARDEN'S, in that county.
I will pay the above reward of Twenty Dollars for his delivery to me, Jail, or for his confinement in Elizabethtown Jail, or any Jail in the State, so that I can get him; and a reward of Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. NEILL McHILL.
December 6, 1850 13-tf

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of August, a negro man named MIKE. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or for his confinement in the Jail of New-Hanover county. The said negro is about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 2 or 4 inches high, stoops a little to the left when walking, and has some of his front teeth out.
Nov. 29, 1850—[12-tf] WM. T. J. VANN.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY or absconded from the subscriber, on the 12th August, 1850, two negro men, one named JAMES and the other BOB.

DESCRIPTION.

Moses is inclined to be dicky, about five feet seven or eight inches high, about forty years old, front teeth out, weighs about 160 pounds, speaks very slow when spoken to, and has a scar on his under lip. Moses had on when he left, a blue linsey surtout coat; when walking he swaps very short, and holds himself erect. Color, very dark; has a very sullen look; a bunch of gray hair on the right side of his head.—Moses was carried from Duplin county, N. C., to Richmond, Va., where he was purchased by Joab Robertson, of Caswell county, N. C.
Bob is about five feet six inches high, very dark complexion, near thirty-six years old, and weighs 180 lbs; eyes very red; when spoken to he speaks quick; has on whiskers when he left. His dress consisted of a white homespun frock coat, and pantaloons of the same; inclined to be pastor toed. He was carried from Clauden county, Va., to Richmond, and then sold to Dr. Robertson.
These Negroes were purchased by me on the 27th of April, 1850, from Joab Robertson, for the purpose of trading. It is more than likely they have attempted to reach their former homes—Moses, his in Duplin county, N. C., and Bob, his in Claulden county, Va.
☞A reward of **Twenty-Five Dollars** is offered for each of the above Negroes if lodged in any safe Jail so that I get them again.
☞If arrested previous to this date, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, the reward at first offered, only will be paid.
Any information thankfully received
PRESTON WORTHY.
Carmel Hill P. O., S. C., Oct. 7, 1850 6-3mnoo

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on one jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may kill and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 23th day of June, 1850.
JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.
He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.
Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
June 29th, 1850—[43-tf] GUILFORD HORN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into a Co-partnership in the Commission and General Agency Business, under the firm of GAUSE & BOWDEN.
THOS. F. GAUSE,
JOHN C. BOWDEN.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1850 13-1m

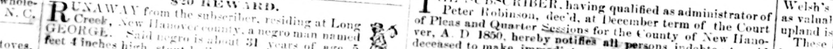
General Notices.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1.

BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the due celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.
All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate.
An address will be delivered by Bro. Albert G. Mackey, Grand Lecturer of South Carolina, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at half-past 10 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
December 20 1850. JOHN NUTT, Sec'y.
15-2t

CONCORD CHAPTER, NO. 1.

COMPANIONS—You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the due celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.
All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate.
The installation of officers of the Chapter will take place at Masonic Hall at 6½ o'clock P. M. An invitation to attend is hereby given to the public at large.
A. PAUL REPITON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1850 15-2t.



Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., Dec. 12, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of five dollars per share on their Stock, is required to be paid on the first day of January, 1851.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. McRAE, Jr., Treasurer.
Dec. 20, 1850 15-2t

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WHEREAS, The practice of buying timber without legal inspection—has led to many abuses, which are detrimental, alike, to the purchasers of timber in this market, and the honest timber makers of the country: And whereas, these abuses—if longer permitted—may seriously injure this, as a timber market, for purchasers abroad; it is therefore resolved.
1st. That all timber bought, at a price of $3.50 per M. or under, may be bought by measurement; but all above that price shall be submitted to legal inspection.
2d. When timber is bought by measurement not more than 15 cts. per M. shall be allowed to the Inspector.
3d. All *sound* timber, showing heart one half its length, and 11 inches and upwards square, will be considered merchantable; but such timber as is rotten at both ends, or plugged, or required to be trimmed below 20 feet in length shall be considered as refuse.
4th. It is most positively resolved, that we will buy no *deft* timber, except from the proper owner, or his legal agent; and we, hereby, offer a reward of $25 for evidence to convict any person of stealing timber, and $100 for evidence to convict any person of buying stolen timber—knowing it to be stolen.
5th. The first three of the foregoing resolutions shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January 1851. The 4th is in full force from the moment of its publication.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Gaston Mills.
O. G. PARSLEY & Co., P. P. Mill.
ELLIS & RUSSELL, Cape Fear Mill.
POTTER & KIDDER, Cowan Mill.
DUDLEY & HUNTINGTON, Clinton Mill.
JOHN McRAE, Harrison Mill.
December 20, 1850 15-4t

COMMISSIONERS' ELECTION.

ON the first Monday in January next, there will be an Election held at the office of the Commissioners, to elect Seven Commissioners to serve the Town of Wilmington the ensuing year.
By order of
RICHARD MORRIS, Town Clerk.
Dec 20, 1850 (Chronicle copy.) 15-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as administrator of Peter Robinson, decd, at December term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, A. D 1850, hereby notifies all persons indebte to said deceased to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said dec'd are required to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
EVAN LARKINS, Adm'r.
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1850. 14-1t

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
☞Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, N. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay, as money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm of PRICE & FULTON, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.
A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

For Sale or Rent.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Dupplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.
Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.
Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.
A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.
JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

FOR Sale.—A splendid stationary steam Engine of ten horse power, with a first rate boiler, all in good order. Apply to E. D. HALL.
Oct. H. 5-tf

FOR RENT.

THE Wharf just above the Rock Spring, known as Hall's wharf; together with a large Warehouse on it, (now used as a barrel factory) near the water; and a comfortable office, the house being tin roofed, will make it *particularly convenient* for a Packet or Steam Boat Landing, or for the receiving and forwarding business. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. D. HALL.
October 11, 1850 5-tf

TO RENT.

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.
September 27, 1850

FOR Rent.—The dwelling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to
Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf] N. N. NIXON.

YEAST POWDERS.—Just received another supply of Preston and Nevill's infallibe yeast powder, warranted to make light crust, and consequently nutritious bread, biscuits, or rolls, buckwheat, and other griddle cakes. For sale by WM. H. LPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

RECEIVING this Day, per Schr. Lamartine.—Cranberries, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Malaga Grapes, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, &c. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER
December 20, 1850

SEEDLESS RAISINS—For Cooking, just received. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLY coming—*Fresh Arrivals per schr. A. J. DeRosset.* 20 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
10 half bbls. and 25 bags Family Flour;
26 bags new Buckwheat;
25 prime Beef Tongues; 1 keg Sal Soda;
30 Grindstones; 1 box Carb. do.
Low, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CHAMPAGNE. Just Received, 10 baskets Heidsick Champagne. For sale low by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

MULLETS.—25 bbls. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

NEW RICE.—First quality Whole and Half Rice. For sale low by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime. &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on the 8th day of January next, at public sale, in the town of Wilmington, 40 or 50 Likely Negroes, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
TERMS—Six months credit, with approved notes, bearing interest from date.
Dec 20th, 1850. DAN'L Y. SHINE.
Newbernian, (Newbern,) and North State Whig, (Washington,) will discontinue former advertisement, and publish the above till sale; Goldsboro' Telegraph copy till sale.
15-ts

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, made at the December Term, 1850, of said Court, upon the petition of Thomas Hansley and others, praying the same among the parties interested, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will, on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1851, at the residence of Thomas Hansley, on the Newbern Road, expose to sale 10 or 12 Valuable Negroes, most of them being young
A credit of six months will be allowed, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds, with good and sufficient security, for their respective purchases.
JAS. S. WESTBROOK, Commissioner.
New Hanover co., Dec. 20, 1850 15-ts

SALE OF NEGROES.

THE subscriber, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose by a decree of Duplin County Court, will sell at the Court-House in Kenansville, on the 22d day of January next, (Wednesday of Court week,) Seventeen Negro Slaves, the most of them young and valuable, belonging to the Estate of CHARITY CARTER, dec'd.
Six months credit will be given, and notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, required of purchasers. B. F. GRADY.
Kenansville, Nov. 29, 1850 (Adv. $2 50) 12-8t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the valuable **Brick Stores, with Brick Warehouses, and Wharf** thereunto attached, situated between Market and Dock streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Anderson & Latimer, Martin & Cronly, and J. & L. Hutchins.
This property, from its central location, is as eligible and valuable as any in the town of Wilmington, and will always command the most desirable tenants.
Terms accommodating, and made known at the time of sale. WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Nov. 29, 1850 12-4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story brick dwelling house on East side of Second street, next door to R. G. Rankin's dwelling. If not rented before the first of January next, it will be sold at public Auction. For terms, apply to
WEST & HEWLETT.
Nov. 20th, 1850 12-5t

VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me, by the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Meares, I shall sell, on the 1st of January, 1851, at 12 o'clock, at public vendue at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, N. C., the following valuable lands, viz:
About three hundred acres of tide swamp land, on Eagles' Island, of which about 270 acres are cleared and under cultivation; about 30 acres of the cleared land has only been in cultivation since 1842, and most of the lands are comparatively new; there are some thirty acres of swamp land to clear. Also, to be sold with the above, a tract of upland of about eighty acres, known as Meares' Hind, fronting the river, about forty acres of which is under cultivation, and upon which is Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Threshing Machine, Stable, and all other necessary out houses for farming purposes, besides accommodations for 130 or 140 negroes. Also, an adjoining tract of two hundred acres, on Welsh's Creek, of which about 80 acres are tide swamp, and as valuable rice land as any on the river—a few acres of the upland is under cultivation.
These Rice lands are unsurpassed for fertility by any Rice lands here or elsewhere, producing an average, when well cultivated, of from fifty-five to sixty bushels of Rice per acre.
The sale will be positive, as the lands are sold for a division.
Terms—one, two, three and four years credit, with interest from date, the debt to be fully secured.
Persons desiring to examine the premises will call on Thos. D. Meares, Esq., or Dr. Wm. B. Meares.
CATHARINE G. MEARES,
Ex'r. of Wm. B. Meares, dec.
Oct. 25th, 1850 7-ts

12,000 ACRES of TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Executors of Gen'l CLINCH offer for sale the Twelve Thousand Acres of Land known as the BAYARD tract, lying on the St. John's River, immediately opposite Picolata, in East Florida. The above tract is peculiarly adapted to the Turpentine business, being covered with a thick growth of pine, and having a River front of more than five miles
It is now no longer a matter of doubt that Turpentine can be profitably made in this section of country, as there are already a number of persons largely and successfully engaged in the business.
The steamboats to and from Savannah, stop regularly at Picolata.
Persons desirous of purchasing, can obtain any further information by addressing J. H. M. CLINCH, Ex'r.
Jeffersonton, Camden co., Ga., Dec. 6, 1850 13-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
ALSO,
A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty acres more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises 2 distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think there are buildings altogether not to be seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.
Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850—tf
☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated 2½ on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.
Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the plantation. For further particulars, apply to S. R. POTTER.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JAMES H. MARBLE, at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, offers the entire Plantation for sale. It is considered a very desirable situation, having upon the premises comfortable buildings, including Store House, Wind Mill, &c. It is considered a desirable situation for a Store, a Distillery, and Steam Saw Mill.
Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and examine for themselves. Possession given on the 15th of November next. JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1850 2-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable out houses and a well of good water, 2 miles from Wilmington, together with 30 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well finished; two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29 12-tf
**Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf

FOR SALE.

THE Masonboro' Retreat and Plantation—has been occupied for the last five years as a Public House, within 8 miles of Wilmington, on the Sound. Said plantation contains 100 (and over) acres of land, half of which is under cultivation. The farming impiements, &c., will be disposed of with it, if mutual. For further particulars, apply, or address J. ALONZO WARD, on the plantation, or
J. R. RIKER, *Washington Hotel.*
Wilmington, Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf
**Aurora and Commercial copy.

FOR SALE.—A new **Tubular Still**, with all the Fixtures complete for distilling. Capacity, Fifteen bbls of Yellow, or Twenty bbls. Virgin Dip. A first rate Still for White Rosin, and all in perfect order. Apply to
Oct. 18.—[6-tf] JNO. D. LOVE & CO.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of January 1851, and continue till the 7th of June For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850 14-5t

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.
Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:
Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography..... $7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric..... 10 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek. 15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects..... 18 00
Tuition in the Female department of the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School.
N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:
J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILS

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1850.

☞In order to afford all hands engaged in the Journal Office an opportunity to participate in the celebration of Christmas, and also enjoy a little of the recreation incident to the season, we issue this number two days in advance of our usual day of publication. It behooves "all people that on earth do dwell," to look diligently to their ways, as we intend to let loose the "devil" [of the Journal Office] during the balance of the week.

Jenny Lind.

The fair Swede passed through this place on Sunday last, accompanied by the incomparable BARNUM and some thirty assistant performers. She is advertised to give two concerts in Charleston, one on Thursday, the 26th inst., and another on Saturday, the 29th inst. The night of Sunday was one of the most stormy which we have ever witnessed, and some slight fears are entertained for the safety of the boat, (the Gladiator, Capt. SMITH,) though, we hope, without any foundation. Miss LIND is, no doubt, at the present moment in Charleston, having a chivalrous speech made to her, and responding in the most charming mosaic work of English and Scandinavian. A charming lady JENNY, with an unequalled power over the human heart and—purse.

P. S. Since the above lines were penned, we have been conversing with several of our citizens, and find that considerable anxiety prevails regarding the fate of the Gladiator, as she had some two hundred souls on board. Nothing has as yet been heard from her, beyond a vague rumor, for which there appears to be no sort of foundation, to the effect that she had gone ashore on Cape Romain. We still adhere to the belief that she is all safe, and will be heard from today.

Eighteen Fifty.

Bless the old year, we have got used to it. It comes quite natural to put 1850 at the head of a letter. It seems like an old friend—a familiar acquaintance—and now that we are on the eve of parting with it forever, we feel like lingering a little longer over its vanished scenes, and recalling yet once more the features of the past before they fade into the dim shadows of forgetfulness.

It seems to us but yesterday—if even so long ago—that we sat in nearly the same place, on the same seat, with the self-same pen in our hand, to perform a similar duty at the close of 1849. Yet in that brief space—brief, at least, in the retrospect—how much of the history of human life has been compressed.—We have only to look at our own list to see how many there are who then glanced over our columns, whose eyes are now sealed in death. How many hearts that then beat high with hope, are now stilled forever, or only throb to the wild pulses of anguish and bereavement. Still the years roll on, ever crushing beneath their revolving circle the best hopes and warmest feelings of the human heart, and leaving us poor wrecks upon the shore of time, hopeless save in Him whose advent hallows this day; who came to give rest to the weary and heavy laden, and to point to another and a better world, where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest.

During the year which is now about to close, our country has been agitated by the most discordant elements, but it would seem at last as if the storm were really about to break away, and a period of quiet and tranquility to come. We think it not at all likely that the slavery question will be agitated to any considerable extent during the ensuing year—nor, perhaps, for several years to come. It takes some little time for the people to understand themselves and each other, but having once definitely settled down, they are not to be moved as easily as some demagogues appear to think. The North and the South have arrived at that mutual understanding, and, without laying any peculiar claims to prescience, we may add, upon precisely the basis, and in precisely the manner, which we all along predicted they would.

The excitement is visibly subsiding at the South. The North is gradually coming round to a due observance of the laws of the last session, or, at least, an acknowledgement of the necessity of so doing. Even Vermont, the Whig "star that never sets," will take the first opportunity to back out from her ridiculous position. A point has been reached in the supply and demand of cotton, where the control of the market is thrown into the hands of the producers, and cotton *must* range higher rather than lower. This fact, together with the rapid increase of manufacturing at the South, will render this section actually more really powerful and independent than she has ever before been, and must and will attract and retain a vastly increased population. Even California bids fair to become a slaveholding State, and with a cotton crop which, in a few years, must reach one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and a gold crop of forty-five to sixty millions, the commercial supremacy of the United States is inevitable. Croakers may predict gloom and misery, and all that sort of thing, to the South and to the Union. Such predictions are as old as the country; they always have existed, and always will exist—but if we had a lease on life until they could be fulfilled, we would certainly expect to be the "oldest inhabitant" for several centuries yet to come. The South is too strong in herself, and in her natural resources and capabilities, to have any reason to fear the "unnumbered woes" which are threatened her. As a people, we enter upon the New Year with brighter prospects than ever before.

The old world seems convulsed in a very strange sort of a way. It is a positive fact that there are now, during a time of profound peace, more men under arms in Europe, than there was at any time during the wars of NAPOLEON. Such a state of things cannot exist without producing its legitimate result, which is beginning to develope itself in the beligerent attitude of Austria and Prussia, between which powers a collision is almost inevitable. Such an occurrence would involve all the other powers, and a war in which three million men would be brought into the field would be magnificent, but somewhat unfavorable to longevity. It would give interest to our foreign news, which it sadly lacks just now.

We have overrun our space and must stop short, having only room to wish all the world and "the rest of mankind" a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Foreign News.

The British Steamer Africa, arrived at New York on the 22d inst. Her news is one week later, but not important. There seems to be a sort of lull in the War movements in Germany, but no real settlement, nor any thing to assure a favorable result.—Both Austria and Prussia continue to arm themselves. The scarcity of silver continues to attract much attention, and has caused a still further advance in the precious metal. The large influx of gold has enhanced the relative value of silver and of course depreciated that of gold.

☞The New York Tribune learns that a movement is afoot among the capitalists in California to have the constitution of the State so changed as to introduce African slavery.

SHAD.—They had a shad last week in Savannah, which sold for five dollars. It was the first of the season.

South Carolina Legislature.

The bill to elect members to a Southern Congress, and also to provide for a State Convention, passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature last week, and the new Governor had a grand salute of one hundred guns fired on the 19th, in honor of the passage of the Convention bill. On the fourth ballot for United States Senator, R. B. RHETT was chosen, he having received 97 votes; HAMMOND, 46; scattering, 10.

We have the utmost respect for the high-toned feelings and impulsive character of our chivalrous neighbors, but it does seem that every now and then they will, to use a familiar expression, "run things in the ground." Mr. RHETT is, no doubt, a very good man, *in his own way*, but the idea of *his* being chosen to bear the mantle of JOHN C. CALHOUN, is simply ridiculous. He has no earthly claims to that high honor but a talk in which he did out-Herod Herod. However much men in any section of the country might have differed from Mr. CALHOUN's views, they were still bound to respect them, and to feel that they were the conclusions of a cool head and a far-reaching intellect; and even disunion or nullification itself, acquired an odor of nationality and patriotism from the sanction of his great name and spotless reputation. But we need not indicate the difference in the present case. We will, however, say now what has struck us a dozen times before, that we are indebted to Mr. RHETT's extravagant course for the total back out in Georgia. It was used by the opponents of resistance as a bug-bear to frighten the timid and alarm the cautious.

☞We have not before us the detailed proceedings of the N. C. Legislature for Friday and Saturday last. We learn, however, that little or nothing of any importance has been done beyond the killing of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. We learn that it was defeated by one vote on Saturday. It is barely possible that something may yet be done for the Road. We sincerely hope so. It is said that the Company is gaining ground, and the projects for its relief of course acquiring strength. After what has been done for other works, its seems only an act of justice and fair play that this should receive some little countenance.

Just So.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD.—The stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company assembled in Richmond on the 11th instant.

Among other matters considered, was that of a connection of said Road with North Carolina. Mr. N. J. Palmer, of Milton, submitted a series of resolutions for a branch Road to that town; and the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That W. P. Tunstall, President of the Road, and Hon. Calvin Graves, of North Carolina, be appointed to apply, in a respectful manner, to the Legislature of North Carolina for the right of way to connect the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the Central Railroad of that State."

Mr. David Chalmers, of Halifax, was appointed alternate to either of those gentlemen, who might be unable to attend to the commission; and the Board of Directors were authorized to pay their expenses.

Raleigh Standard, 21st inst

We must confess that this Virginia confidence, for Virginia objects, reposed in the gentleman by whose casting vote the famous *North Carolina* Railroad become a law, seems, to our feeble discernment, a little ominous. We won't say another word, lest we might be denounced as factious. If permitted, we might, perhaps, venture to inquire, with all due humility, of course, what difference there would be between the Central Road, in case this proposed connection be effected, and the Danville and Charlotte Road?—We would just insinuate that the only difference we can see, is the two millions of dollars which the State gives for the Central Road. In one case, that of the old Charlotte and Danville charter, the State would have had her throat cut *gratis*; but in the other, she will have the honor and glory of giving two millions of dollars to have that delightful operation performed. Great is Diana of the Ephesians, and *also* CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell! We hope we will not be pounced upon as a *repudiator*. We do, indeed. We repudiate the idea of repudiation.

From California.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the morning of the 20th inst., with San Francisco dates of the 15th of November, being two weeks later than former accounts. She brings sixteen hundred thousand dollars worth of gold, and three hundred and sixty-one passengers. The cholera was raging with fatal effect in San Francisco and Sacramento City, and has caused considerable dullness and irregularity in business. A large number of persons would remain at the mines all winter, and much gold would no doubt be made. Much attention is now being given to the quartz mining. Scientific mining is just commencing. The number of persons arriving at San Francisco from October 1st, 1849, to October 1st, 1850, is estimated at 53,615, and those who have left during the same time at 5,590.

☞In order to correct some erroneous impressions or reports respecting the fate of Mrs. ELIZA ROBESON, wife of Mr. PETER ROBESON, deceased, we deem it proper to state that, just before going to press, a letter has been placed in our hands, postmarked Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14th, directed to a lady in this town, and stating, over Mrs. ROBESON's own signature, that she was, at that writing, alive and in good health. We make this statement at the request of Mr. E. LARKINS, brother-in-law of Mr. ROBESON, & would further add that we now have the letter in our possession, so that those having any doubts upon the subject can see it. It is also proper to state that, personally, we know nothing of the reports alluded to, having never heard them.

Congress.

We give a synopsis of the last week's proceedings of Congress up to Thursday night, when the Senate adjourned to meet again on Monday, and consequently that body was not in session on Friday or Saturday. On Friday the House was in session a few hours, but occupied solely with private bills or matters of routine. There was nothing done of any interest. As we mentioned in our last, no business need be looked for until after the Christmas holidays, when the "potent, grave, and reverend seignors," "in Congress assembled," will go to work to earn their eight dollars *per diem* in real earnest; and the way in which the public monies will be voted will be a caution to all sinners, and sufficient to set the teeth of a careful and economical statesman like Gen. MCKAY on edge.

☞It is said that DANIEL WEBSTER is going to become a resident of New York after his present connection with the Government shall have terminated, and that he is now disposing of his property in Massachusetts with a view to this change.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—Messrs. CARSON, YOUNG & GRIER, of the Rock Island Manufacturing Company in Mecklenburg county in this State, received a silver medal for their Cassimeres at the recent exhibition of the South Carolina Institute.

Several of the whig papers have recently stated that the democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Atwood, had written a letter to the abolitionists who had addressed him on the subject, expressing his concurrence with their objects and views. The following telegraphic in the New York Express, dated Boston December 20, puts another face on this affair:

"Mr. Atwood, the democratic candidate for governor in New Hampshire, has repudiated the late letter publised as his in regard to the fugitive-slave bill, and says that as a Christian and a patriot he shall stand by the late compromise measures."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17th.

SENATE.—Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to improve the county prisons and establish houses of correction. Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported the bill providing for calling a Convention to amend the constitution, and recommended its rejection.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole upon the slavery question, and Mr. Gilmer spoke at considerable length in opposition to the doctrine of secession.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Saunders of Wake, and Mr. Stevenson of Craven, made and accepted mutual explanations in regard to a personal difficulty which had arisen between them.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, presented a bill to improve the Deep and Yadkin rivers, and to construct a portage Railroad between the same, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tripp, a bill for the further regulation of the inspection of Tar sold in the State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the vote by which the bill to appoint a Superintendent was rejected, reconsidered. The motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the Joint Select Committee on Finance, made the following report:

The Committee on Finance have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the State, and report that they are correct, except as to the sum of $90 improperly paid to the Hon. John M. Dick for holding a special term of the Superior Court of Guilford county, in September, 1850, which would leave the balance on hand in cash on the 1st November, 1850, $109,114 90, instead of $109,024 90, as reported by the Treasurer.

The Committee have also compared the Treasurer's books with the books of the Bank, and find that there was deposited in the Bank of Cape Fear, on the 1st November, 1850, $65,228 72, a larger sum by $243 than reported by the Treasurer; and in the Bank of the State, $43,802 65, a sum larger by $58 50 than reported by the Treasurer; but the Committee are satisfied that this difference results from the fact that some drafts of the Treasurer, drawn upon these Banks before the 1st November, 1850, had not been presented for payment up to that day.

The Committee further report that they find that $11,308 32 have been paid by the Treasurer, upon the warrant of his Excelloney, Gov. Manly, on account of the Salisbury and Western Turnpike Road; and your Committee think that the said warrants were issued and paid without authority of law. The act incorporating that Company appropriates only the proceeds of the Cherokee lands for that purpose, and in the opinion of the Committee there was no authority to pay any money on account of that Road, except such as the bonds, judgments, and future sales of the Cherokee lands shall yield.

And your Committee are not only of opinion that there was no authority of law to pay this sum, but that the charges made, and the amount of money expended for the survey of that Road, were enormous.

Your Committee ask leave to make a further report in relation to this subject.

On motion, the report was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Person, of Moore, made an explanation in connection with the report. He explained the discrepancies between the Treasurer's report and the Bank accounts, and that the sum of $90 had been paid to Judge Dick through mistake.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, also made an explanation of that part of the report relating to the survey of the Turnpike line from Salisbury to the Georgia line.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th.

SENATE.—The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company—the bill to incorporate Windsor and Colerain Academies—the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad Company—the bill in relation to the execution of criminal process—the bill concerning Corporations—the resolution in favor of Jason Sherrill—and the resolution in favor of Susannah Fox—were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the bill establishing a new county by the name of Yadkin was taken up, read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The Senate agreed to the proposition of the House to go into an election of Public Treasurer to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to print the message of the Governor, together with the report transmitted therewith of Major S. Moylan Fox, in relation to the condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

The said message also contained a communication from the Governor, transmitting the report of Col. W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer, upon the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Slackwater Navigation to the Yadkin river, and up the same to Wilkesborough. Also printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Woodfin, declaring it the best policy of the State to extend the North Carolina Railroad east to the seaboard and west to the Tennessee line. Mr. W. addressed the Senate at length in favor of his resolutions; after which, on motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Pegram presented a memorial from citizens of Moore, Cumberland, Wake, and Chatham, asking for the erection of a new county, to be called Patterson.

On motion of Mr. Person, of Moore, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for State Treasurer to-morrow at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Steele presented a bill to assist the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, providing for the State to take $25,000 stock in said Road, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Herring, a bill to incorporate Clinton Female Institute. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the Committee on the Subject of Slavery were instructed to inquire into the expense and expediency of sending the free negroes of this State to Vermont.

Mr. Fleming moved to postpone for one hour the special order, being the equal suffrage bill reported by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and the several amendments thereto, offered by Messrs. Rayner and Foster, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Avery occupied the attention of the House for upwards of an hour, in discussing the various plans proposed of amending the Constitution.

Mr. Avery took the ground that amendments to the Constitution should be effected by Legislative action, and not by a Convention. He did not believe the assertion that the West demands a Convention to be formed; in fact, Mr. Avery avowed himself in favor of the present basis of representation.

In the afternoon Mr. Walton, Mr. Avery's whig colleague from Burke, replied, taking ground for a Convention, and in favor of the white basis. Mr. Avery rejoined.

Some confusion ensued, and pending the reading of an amendment by Mr. Fleming, of Yancey, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19th.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to whom should be referred the whole subject of Common Schools, the Literary Fund, &c.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the bill to abolish the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters, reported a substitute for the same, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Several bills were read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed; among others, the bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.

The Senate took up the bill to establish a Bank in the town of Washington, on its third reading, passed it, and ordered it to be engrossed.

The Senate then voted twice for State Treasurer. Mr. Hinton, the present Treasurer, and Mr. Courts, of Rockingham, being in nomination. The first vote stood: Hinton, 24; Courts, 25. The second, Hinton, 23; Courts, 26.

The Senate took up and discussed the resolutions previously offered by Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, in favor of extending the Central Road east and west. Mr. Washington spoke at length in their favor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Jones presented a bill to improve Haw River, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Avery a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Company, to extend from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, with a capital of $3,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House then voted twice for Treasurer, and on the second trial the Joint Committee reported the joint vote to stand as follows: Courts, 84; Hinton, 79; scattering, 1. Consequently Mr. Courts was declared duly elected Treasurer of the State.

The House then took up the subject of amendments to the constitution, and was addressed by Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and Mr. R. M. Saunders.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1791.—In an old book, "The Baptist Annual Register," published in London in the years 1790, '91, '92 and '93, there is a schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, made in pursuance of an act passed March 1, 1790, from which the following very interesting statistics are taken;

Vermont contained 85,536 inhabitants—number of slaves 16—had 2 Representatives in Congress; population of New Hampshire 141,885, including 158 slaves—Representatives 4; Mane 96,540, Massachusetts 378,787—together they had 14 Representatives; Rhode Island 68,825, including 948 slaves—Representatives 2; Connecticut 237,946, including 2,764 slaves—Representatives 7; New York 340,120, including 21,324 slaves—Representatives 10; New Jersey 184,139, including 11,453 slaves—Representatives 5; Pennsylvania 434,373, including 3,737 slaves—Representatives 13; Delaware 59,096, including 8,887 slaves—Representatives 1; Virginia 747,610, including 292,627 slaves—Representatives 19; Kentucky 73,677, including 12,430 slaves—Representatives 2; Maryland 319,728, including 103,036 slaves—Representatives 8; North Carolina 393,751, including 100,572 slaves—Representatives 10; South Carolina 249,073—Representatives 2; Georgia 82,548, including 29,264 slaves—Representatives 2; Southwestern Territory, 35,691, including 3,417 slaves; N. western territory 4,280. The whole population 3,393,635.—The chief cities, with their population, are given thus; Portsmouth 4,500, Portland 3,000, Boston 18,000, Newport 6,000, New Haven 3,500, New York 30,000, Trenton 1,600, Philadelphia 42,520, Wilmington 3,000, Baltimore 13,000, Richmond 3,761, Lexington 834, Newbern 2,900, Charleston 10,359, Augusta 900.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.—At length we have the full returns of the census of Philadelphia, and they show a population of 406,358. The increase of the population in the last ten years—in 1840 it was 258,037—is by these tables shown to be 148,221, or between *fifty-seven* and *fifty-eight* per cent.; certainly a very handsome increase. It is at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Philadelphia is perhaps the sixth city in the world in point of population, and has nearly as many inhabitants as St. Petersburg had in 1840, (476,000,) which is the fourth city in Europe in population. The following is the recapitulation:

	Population.	Houses.	Families.
Old Philadelphia.....	121,417	16,272	20,178
Northern Liberties...	47,223	6,854	8,056
Spring Garden.....	58,895	9,150	10,501
Kensington.....	46,776	7,555	9,066
Southwark.....	38,799	6,451	7,559
Moyamensing.....	26,979	4,096	5,269
Suburban Districts...	66,269	10,377	11,276
	406,358	60,755	71,905

AGES AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is said that in 1853, when the next Presidential term begins, Mr. Clay will be seventy-six, Daniel Webster seventy-one, and General Scott sixty-nine. Mr Buchanan being a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his years.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The finances of this State are in a prosperous condition. The receipts into the treasury during the present year reach the large sum of $4,438,131 51, and, after meeting all expenses, there is on hand the handsome available balance of $754,252 51.

NAVAL FORCE OF THE U. STATES.—*In Commission.*—Ships of the line, 3; razee, 1, frigates, 7; sloops of war, 14; brigs, 4; schooners, 4; steamers, 7; store ships, 6—total 46.

In Ordinary.—Ships of the line, 4; frigates, 5; sloops of war, 4; schooners, 1; steamers, 2—total 16.

Repairing and Equipping.—Sloops of war, 1; steamers, 5; store ships, 2—total, 8.

On the Stocks and Constructing.—Ships of the line, 4; frigates, 2; steamers, 1—total, 7.

Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster—Many Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18—The large and commodious steamer South America was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, near Bayou Sara, and I regret to state that some thirty to forty souls perished in the flames and by drowning. There were altogether two hundred persons on board, including one hundred United States soldiers, who were going Texas. Seven of the soilders are known to have perished. The boat was totaly destroyed in twenty minutes after the fire broke out, together with all the baggage of the passengers and every other description of property on board.

The scene was most appalling. Many of the passengers jumped overboard from the flames which had enveloped them, and they thus sank to a watery grave. Others saved themselves by swimming ashore. The names of the sufferers have not been ascertained. It is not stated how the fire originated. This sad catastrophe has cast a gloom upon our people. We have been singularly unfortunate within the past few days in the way of steamboat accidents.

PATRICTIC.—The venerable President of the late Georgia convention, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address, concluding with the following language:

From a small people we have become a great nation under our Constitution—and rather than *that Constitution* should perish, I would wish that myself and every human being that has a drop of my blood in his veins should perish. To use the words of Homer.

"Before that dreadful day,
May me and mine lie pressed beneath our monumental clay."

MINISTER IN RUSSIA.—Hon. Neil Brown, Minister at Russia, has written home that he shall ask to be recalled next Summer. He says there is much less American trade with Russia than formerly, and what there is is mostly through Great Britian. The whole ceremony between the Emperor and himself, at his presentation, was a mere conversation of ten minutes.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The House has, indirectly decided against the right of the Legislature to instruct Senators and Representatives in Congres, by indefinitely postponing the Resolutson of Instruction relative to the Cheap Postage bill.

It is understood that no U. S. Senator will be elected during this session of the Legislaturr.

According to the State valuation, the property in Massachusetts is estimated to be worth $590,000,000.

Thirty-First Congress—Second Session.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17th.

SENATE.—Mr. Foote presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, condemnatory of his conduct on the compromise bills, and declaring the opinion of the Legislature that the interests of the State are unsafe in Foote's hands.

On motion of Mr. Seward, 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, with documents respecting the African slave trade.

The bill to refund to the State of South Carolina sums expended by her during the Seminole war, and the bill to establish a Western armory, were reported back to the Senate by the military committee.

The resolution submitted some days ago by Mr. Gwin, directing that 3,000 copies of the President's message be printed in Spanish, was taken up, debated, and finally laid on the table.

The death of the Hon. J. H. Harmanson, of La., was announced by a message from the House, and, after addresses by Messrs. Downs and Davis of Mississippi, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and on motion of Mr. Bailey, of Va., the usual number of copies and extra copies were ordered to be printed; and also, upon motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, a thousand additional copies for the use of the Treasury.

Immediately after which, Mr. Morse, from Louisiana, rose and announced the death of Hon. John M. Harmanson, Esq., late member for that State. He alluded to the announcement of two deaths that had been already made during the present session, and expressed his regret that it became his duty to add another to the number. He alluded in a feeling manner to the origin of the acquaintance which existed between the deceased and himself, and which had only been terminated by death.

Mr. Harmanson expired at New Orleans on the 25th October last, where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health, under the nursing of affection, aided by medical advice. He was born in Virginia in 1803, and his father removed to Louisiana when he was quite young—whose death, soon afterwards, was the cause of much anxiety and care to the subject of the present notice from an early period of life; and who subsequently, till his death, followed the occupation of a cotton planter.

Mr. Morse gave a further sketch of the history of Mr. Harmanson, and paid a feeling tribute to his memory. He concluded by moving the customary demonstrations of mourning.

Mr. Bailey, of Va., expressed his concurrence in all that Mr. Morse had said. He seconded the motion of Mr. Morse, which was adopted, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce presented resolutions from the Maryland Constitutional Convention, sustaining the compromise acts and enforcing the necessity of carrying out the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Cass's resolution, calling for copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State and Austrian Charge, relative to the Hungarian struggle and the American agent, was taken up.

Gen. Cass said that he had been informed that the Charge to Austria, appointed some months since, had been retained by the President, and for the present the resolution might lie over.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution, calling for the number of removals by Gen Taylor's administration, was taken up and further debated.

The debate was wholly upon the reasons given for the removal of Gen. Lane and Col. Weller, and without taking any vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Several bills, of no very general interest, were taken up and disposed of; after which the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the bill for the modification of internal postage was taken up.

The bill, as reported by Mr. Potter, of Ohio, provides that upon each letter not weighing over an ounce, when postage is pre-paid, when such letter is mailed, three cents shall be paid; and for each additional half-ounce, three cents; and on each unpaid letter, five cents, and the same for every additional half ounce; that there be paid on newspapers of less than 1900 square inches to a place out of the State where published, one cent, and within the State half a cent; and on all periodicals and other printed matter two cents for each copy, of no greater weight than one ounce; and one cent in addition for each additional ounce. Bound books not weighing over thirty-two ounces to be deemed mailable matter.

The bill further provides for the issue of a coin of the value of three cents, and that stamps be furnished to the Postmasters, who shall dispose of them at a discount of ten per cent. to purchasers to the amount of fifty dollars.

Several amendments were proposed; among others one from Mr. Ashmun, for a uniform rate of two cents on all letters not exceeding half an ounce, with a proportionate increase according to weight.

Mr. Brown, from Ohio, was opposed to the bill, as he considered the reduction proposed would be ruinous to the Post Office Department; he was prepared, however, to reduce the postage on letters to a uniform rate of five cents.

Mr. Brown, from Indiana, was in favor of a uniform rate of postage throughout the Union, and Mr. Sackett, from New York, who spoke so as not to be distinctly understood at the reporters' desk, evidently was in favor of a reduction in the rate of postage.

Mr. Venable, from North Carolina, spoke at considerable length: he was in favor of any practicable reduction, but would not anticipate the same results as had been produced in England from that measure. He suggested that the postage should not be demanded on papers in the county where they were printed, as an encouragement to publishers in remote portions of it; and was in favor of the postage on papers generally being as low as possible.

The hour for adjournment having nearly arrived, the committee rose without coming to any decision, and the House adjourned till to-morrow 12 o'clock,

THURSDAY, Dec. 19th.

SENATE.—Nothing of any importance transpired to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAEIVES.—The House was today again occupied in the discussion of the bill for the modification of postage, to which various amendments were proposed, having principally in view the transmission of newspapers free of postage, a distance of thirty miles, throughout the county in which they are published, or in Congressional districts; and also the forwarding of letters without charge to and from officers, soldiers, and sailors in the service of the United States.

RASCALLY CONDUCT.—The Catocin Whig says that in the M. E. Church in that place, on Wednesday night last, whilst the Rev. Mr. Smith was occupying the pulpit, a torpedo was thrown from some part of the houses which fell and exploded on the minister's stand. Shortly afterwards (while the minister was yet reprimanding the perpetrators of such a sacrelicious act) several others were thrown across the room and exploded, producing a loud report, and which caused much confusion and disturbance among the whole congregation.

From the London Times.

Why Germany is Armed.

If anything were wanting to justify even a fanatical horror of war, it would be the aspect of Europe at this moment. Such a scene as Austerlitz or Bordino, or Leipsic or such a story as that of the Peninsula war is horrible and appalling, but coming in the midst of angry passions and bloody retaliations, it imposes on the reason with a show of necessity, and drags the soul down into the animosities of the struggle. In the present instance there is neither reason nor provocation. Europe is under arms without any assignable cause. Two great empires, speaking the same language, not only neighboring but even intermixed, members of an ancient confederation, and with the same real interest, are bringing into the field against one another, not only every soldier, but almost every man capable of bearing arms. Prussia has called out her militia from every village and town, and put them in motiom from one end of her straggling possession to the other. Austria has summoned to the points of collision the tribes that guard and disquiet her semi-barbarous frontiers. On either side France and Russia are ready to pour hundreds of thousands into the arena, should the game once begin. But what is there for two millions armed men to decide that could not be settled by two men of peace? What is there for a hundred and fifty millions of human beings to become enemies about? Mr. Cobden tells a story of a boy at Captain Siborne's exhibition, who puzzled his father with the question, "What the battle of Watterloo was fought about?" The father might at all events have answered, that it concluded the longest and most beneficial peace the world has yet seen. But what account can be given of the present general arming that the most intelligent child would be likely to understand? One thing at least is clear—that the greater part of the evil is produced by itself. Army provokes army, and the rivalry is only bounded by the inability of the population to produce more armed men; or that, if it be asked why Europe is armed, the best reason after all that can be given is, "Because it is armed."

The stay-at-home inhabitants of the blessed isle can hardly conceive what it is to live under military empire, in fact, in any one of the four great Powers of Europe. Our army is comparatively small, and half of it is always out of the way. Though it presses rather heavily on the purse, it does not offend the sense or demoralize society to anything like the extent the foreign armies do. We have not several thousand soldiers lounging about every considerable town, getting into all kinds of mischief, and becoming more and more unfit for any honest occupation. We do not see our villages emptied of able-bodied men, and the laborious works of husbandry left to women of all ages, working under the orders of husbands or fathers who have spent the best years of their life in military service, and are as disqualified as they are indisposed for agricultural labor. All this may be seen abroad anywhere, from the Bay of Biscay to the Caspin Sea. On a former occasion we have described what any may see in a day's journey from this metropolis, in the magnificent old cities of Rhenish Prussia; but, as Mr. Cobden has just dashed it off with his usual felicity in his Wrexham speech we think it common justice to take his description:

"Four millions of men—the flower of Europe—from twenty to thirty-three years of age, are under arms, living in idleness. There are no men in the country parts there; the women are doing their farm work, toiling up—to their knees in manure, and amidst muck and dirt, at the age of thirty and forty. They may be seen thus employed, tanned and haggard, and looding hardly like the fair sex. They do this that the muscle and strength of the country may be clothed in military coats, and may carry muskets on their shoulders—a scandal to a civilized and a Christian age."

We can answer for it from the evidence of our senses, that this is no exaggeration, and, as it only aims to give one aspect of the fact, so it only gives half its horrors. If it be inquired why the country-women on the Continent are so ill-favored, masculine, and coarse, compared with our own village girls and dames, or why foreign husbandry continues in so primitive and barbarous a state, or why the poor villiagers are content with such humble fare, or why the statistics of the foreign cities prove so fearful an amount of demoralization, or lastly, why foreign populations are so prone and apt to arms, and so formidable in insurrection, one answer is sufficient for all those questions, and that is, that nearly the whole population are early kidnapped, so to speak, from useful employments, to be crowded in garrisons and cities, and pampered in idleness, to practice every vice, and forgets every useful and honorable accomplishment.

The coast of the vast operations we now witness in Germany is too great and too manifold to admit of any estimate. We may know what the Prussian Landwehr is paid to be idle, and what it costs in meat, drink, and clothing. But it can never be known how much that country will lose by the sudden withdrawal of some hundred thousand men from the fields just at the time when they are wanted to prepare for next years harvest. To similar causes may be ascribed the numerous famines which have accompanied war, and dealt more destruction than the sword and the spear.

Thus, while these nations are increasing their debts, they are still more curtailing their powers of production. While there are more to be fed, there are fewer to feed. Yet all this happens in a time of peace, with nothing but the threat and apprehension of war. Germany is, as yet, only fighting with a shadow. There is no quarrel but what may be settled in amicable conference, and need never have arisen.

At present the real quarrel is a rivalry of armaments—which shall show most men. The only check on so foolish a competition is a general agreement to reduce these excessive preparations. When the Russian and German powers next meet at Warsaw, they will set themselves right with the world, and do much to redeem the credit of Kings, if they agree to reduce their armies in a certain proportion, or to keep only a certain number under arms. This might be done, for it has been done frequently. The path of peace once entered, there may be soon a rivalry in this direction as great as that which is hurrying myriads to a cruel and fractricidal war. England and France have already effected large reductions during the last year, and may effect more; why should they not press on the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Governments the wisdom of following their example before they stumble into a war which this generation may not live to see the end of?

The "Duke's" Room at Walmer Castle.

This *sanctum* is a room of but moderate size, without ornament, and very plainly and scantily furnished, but neat, accurate, and orderly in arrangement; altogether bearing very much the appearance of the single room of a military secretary in garrison. On the right is an ordinary iron camp bedstead, with a single horse-hair mattrass upon it; and thereon, whatever be the season, without curtains or any paraphernalia about it, the "Iron Duke" rests when at Walmer. Over the bedstead is a small collection of books, which is seen on a rapid glance to have been selected for use; the best English writers of Anne's "Augustan age," both in poetry and prose; a few recent histories and biographies; some French memoirs; with military reports, official publications, and parliamentary papers, form the little library.—In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, well ink-stained, at which, for two or three hours in the day, the master of this room takes his place and plies his pen. Near it is a more portable one, so contrived as to be used for reading or writing while in bed. These, with two or three chairs, comprise the contents of the room, and are sufficiently characteristic of its owner. The window looks out upon the sea, and a door opens upon the ramparts—upon which, a few years ago, the duke never failed to be very morning by six o'clock, and there for an hour or more, take his morning walk. The view from the ramparts, by the way, is a most magnificent one; from the position of the castle, the prospect is unbroken both south and north, while directly in front it is only bounded by the French coast.

Pictorial Half-Hours.

SCENE BY 'PHAZMA,' JR.—'First class in geography come up. Bill Toots, what's a cape?

'A thing that mother wears over her shoulders.

'What's a plain.'

'A tool used by carpenters for smoothing off boards.'

'What's a desert?'

'It's goodies after dinner.'

That'll do. Bill, I'll give you 'goodies' after school.'

The foregoing actually occurred in a school in N ——Co., Kentucky. It is needless to say that Bill was 'one on' em.'

That must be a very foolish, rash woman who will put tubs out doors to catch *soft* water, when it is raining *hard*.

Report of the Georgia Convention.

As an important part of the history of the times, we feel called upon to publish the report and resolutions of the late Georgia Convention in full. We alluded to them in our last, and now lay them before our readers, so that each may judge for himself. The very great unanimity which prevailed in the Convention, give this report and the resolutions greater authority, as an expression of the opinions and feelings of the people of Georgia:

The Committee appointed to prepare and report for the consideration of the Convention, action appropriate to the occasion on which they have assembled, having carefully considered the paper referred to them and freely interchanged opinions, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The people of Georgia, responding to a Proclamation of their Chief Magistrate, have met in Convention for the immediate purpose of deliberating upon a law enacted by the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the admission of California into the Union." Were the action of this body limited to the consideration of that act, its duty would be easily discharged.—But a more extended survey of Congressional legislation and of our Federal position, is not only allowable, but necessary to a just conclusion. We regard the act under consideration as one in the series of measures, each capable of an independent existence, but all directly or indirectly affecting the institution of slavery; each deriving from that circumstance its cardinal interest, and all in a crisis of fearful import, connected in a scheme of pacific adjustment.

Two of the acts in the series had for their object the organization of Territorial governments for portions of the vast domain recently acquired from Mexico. With them the slavery question became connected by two opposite movements, the one proposing to prohibit, the other to establish slavery in those territories by express enactment, the advocates of these extreme measures, being alike reluctant to leave the result dependant upon the future adjudication of the Courts. A distinct phase of the subject was presented by the application of the people inhabiting one of those territories to be admitted into the Union as a State, under a constitution formed by themselves, in which, for themselves, they had assumed the settlement of the slavery question. The acquisition of this territory, moreover, had involved the government of the United States in a controversy of boundary, pre-existing between Mexico and the State of Texas, with which also the slavery question was unhappily complicated. Thus far, it will be perceived, no one of the pending measures was wantonly or gratuitously obtruded upon the national legislature for the purposes of agitation. They resulted inevitably from antecedent measures in which both the North and South were participant.

But the difficulties that embarrased the action of Congress are not yet all told. Just at this critical juncture, certain representatives from the nonslaveholding States, impelled partly by appeals from the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and partly by the promptings of their immediate constituents, pressed with increased urgency the suppression of the slave trade in the District. To this was superadded the proposition, fraught with far greater excitement, to abolish slavery in the District. Furthermore, the people of the South, justly excited by the faithless and long continued denial of their constitutional right to the extradition of fugitive slaves, demanded additional and efficient legislation upon the vital subject.

This brief but truthful statement of the many momentous issues, all surcharged with this one peculiarly exciting element, and crowded into a single session of Congress, and a bare reference to the alarming agitation which, springing up in protracted debate, extended beyond the halls of legislation, and pervaded the public mind, will serve to indicate the peril of the day, and to suggest that the only escape was in that spirit of mutual concession, which gave birth to the Constitution, and which in times past had adjusted more than one controversy threatening dissolution.

It is not proposed, at this time, to re-open the exhausted argument, upon the merits of these questions severally or collectively. The result is that partizans occupying extreme local positions in the country and holding diametrically opposite opinions upon the slavery question, in all its phases, have vied with each other in clamorous denunciation of the settlement. It may well be doubted whether upon the broad territory of the Republic, there dwells an intelligent citizen, whose judgment approves every part of each link in this extended chain of adjustment. Georgia, at least, finds in it matter for objection and matter for approval.

But such is likewise her opinion of our Federal and State constitutions; so is she accustomed to judge of the leading measures of every Congress, and every General Assembly, as each, in its turn, labors the difficult problem of perfecting human Government, through the instrumentality of imperfect and conflicting human reason. It is not on this, more than on any other occasion, the part of wisdom, or of patriotism, to subject legislative acts, under review, to the rigid test of yielding either the full measure of right, or the full fruition of anticipated benefit. The practical questions presented for consideration are these: May Georgia, *consistently with her honor*, abide by the general scheme of pacification? If she may, then does her *interest* lie in adherence to it, or in resistance? A brief reference to a few facts of recent occurance will furnish an affirmative answer to the first and most interesting inquiry. The people of Georgia were fully apprised that these great issues were pending before the national Legislature. Their General Assembly, being in session, and assuming to represent their opinions, took them into consideration—gave a distinct expression of their own views; and virtually required of the Congress of the United States conformity to those views. Numerous primary assemblies of the People passed upon the same questions. Still in advance of the action of Congress, and whilst, in many of these, the requirements of the General Assembly were qualified, is none, (it is believed,) were they enlarged. These movements belong to the controversy: and were intended to exert an influence at the Capital. Whether attributable in any degree to that influence or not, the result has been strict conformity to the line of policy thus indicated, save in one instance. That one is the admission of California into the Union. Upon the expediency of this measure, separately considered, the People of Georgia are, in some measure, divided in opinion; upon graver questions of its constitutionality, still more so. Surely, then, respect for the opinions of the other party to the controversy, who have so largely conformed to our views, a proper allowance, for disagreement among ourselves, on the latter branch of this question, will enable even those, who hold the act inexpedient and unconstitutional, to abide by it honorably and gracefully.

The proposition, that, weighed in the scale of interest, the preponderance is vastly on the side of nonresistance, is too plain for argument. This act being in its nature unsusceptible of repeal, the only competent measure of resistance is secession. This would not repair the loss sustained, viz: deprivation of the right to introduce slavery into California. But it would subject Georgia, *first*, to the additional loss of all she has gained by the scheme of adjustment, e. g., the provision made for the reclamation of fugitive slaves; and secondly, it would annihilate, forever, all the advantages, foreign and domestic, derivable from her adherence to the confederacy. It may not be overlooked, that, aside from the new issues presented by the late territorial acquisitions, the position of the South upon the Congressional record, is better this day, than ever before.

Georgia, then, will abide by the recent action of Congress, herein before referred to, in hopeful reliance that the people of the non-slaveholding States will yield acquiesence in, and faithful adherence to, that entire action. To this course she is impelled by an earnest desire to perpetuate the American Union, and to restore that peace and harmony, upon which its value to herself, to her confederates, and to mankind, essentially depends.

Here, if a sense of duty permited, we would gladly pause; but the signs of the times invite to a more extended review of our Federal relations, and to a more distinct avowal of the position we occupy.—The country requires repose. Vain, utterly vain, are all concessions that fail to terminate the sectional controversy. Through our Representatives in the halls of Congress, we have long combatted the aggressive spirit of Representatives of the non-slaveholding States. But the sources of this turbid stream lie beyond; they are to be found in the midst of their several constituences. We deem this an appropriate occasion for the sovercign people of Georgia, to commune with the sovereign people of those States. We would address to them the language of calm and frank remonstrance, rather than of defiance or menace. We would recall them to the faithful discharge of their duty, as confederates, by an appeal to their reason and their moral sense.

We would promise a few suggestions to the opponents of slavery, which time does not permit us to elaborate. Slavery was introduced into this country by the enterprise of Old England and New England. It was maintained in the latter during the days of her greatest purity, when the spirit of an austere and uncompromising religious faith not only regulated social intercourse, but controlled the operations of government. It was discontinued only when experience had proven its want of adaptation to the soil and climate. It has been retained at the South by reason of the fitness of our soil and climate to its employment. Under its auspices the negro has been secured, beyond contingency, in the enjoyment of physicial comforts unknown to his trans-Atlantic ancestors, and elevated in the scale of being. Let any man who questions the truth of this assertion, go to Liberia and compare the negro trained under the influences of slavery with the negro of the same generation reared in his native barbarism. The Southern slave, uninfluenced by the promptings of mischievous intermeddlers, is sincerely attached to his owner, and happy in the condition assigned him by an all-wise Providence. Familiarity with the practical operations of the institution would satisfy any ingenuous mind that these things are so.

But apart from this abstract view, the South is entitled to absolute security and quiet on this subject.

The Constitution of the United States is, in its terms, a bond of political union between separate sovereignties, and involves a high moral obligation. The latter is indeed the seal and sanction of the former. The Southern States, upon entering into this compact, brought with them as a part of their social system, as the substratum of their industrial pursuits, the institution of slavery, and the Northern States, by the compact, recognized its existence, and guarantied its secure enjoyment. Beyond the obligation thus created, the people of those States have no more concern with it than have the subjects of the British crown. The framers of the Constitution declared in *limine*, the purposes to be accomplished by it, in the following terms: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, *ensure domestic tranquility*, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The people of each State becoming a party to that instrument, are entitled to all the benefits therein distinctly enumerated, and are under the most solemn obligation to abstain from all practices inconsistent with their enjoyment by the other parties. "It is nominated in the bond" that the people of no one State shall disturb the "*domestic tranquility*" of any other. Georgia lays open the volume of her history, and proudly challenges her confederates to the adduction of a single incident violative of this obligation. She does more. In all kindness compatible with the assertion of right, she charges upon the non-slaveholding States infidelity to this stipulation in the compact. She instances the existence, within their borders of organized societies, avowedly devoted to the annihilation of an institution inwrought with the frame-work of her social system, and in no way modifying or effecting their own: societies employing missionaries and subsidizing the press to propagate their destructive doctrines, and even to excite within her own limits a spirit of disaffection among her citizens, and of insubordination among her slaves—societies which have boldly entered the political arena, seized upon the balance of power, and obtruded their fanaticism into the halls of our Federal Legislature. These measures of hostility are incessantly proposed and discussed, to the interruption of the legitimate business of legislation: denunciations day by day uttered against slavery and slaveholders—against confederates and their institutions. In this state of things, the remedy to be applied by those States is apparent. It was foreshadowed in the able and patriotic message proceeding from the Executive to the Legislative Department of the State of New York, in the year 1836. It is by the active interposition of a conservative public opinion, and if that be insufficient, then by legislative enactment. If the onward movement of this insane crusade is ever to be stayed, it is time that measures of resistance be put in progress *there*.

Desiring to be distinctly understood, in order that incalculable evils may be arrested by a timely return to the early policy of the country, we rest not this remonstrance upon generalties. The practical results aimed at by these agitators are *First*, abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Maryland never would have ceded a part of her territory, nor transferred the jurisdiction over a portion of her citizens, had she supposed their social system would be revolutionised against their will, and a State policy established in the heart of her territory, materially variant from, and hostile to her own. Such an act therefore cannot be consummated, without bad faith to her, and to Virginia, whose territory is coterminous, in the determined resistance of which they are entitled to the co-operation of their Southern confederates.

Secondly, that kindred measure, sometimes threatened, of abolishing slavery in the military posts, dock yards, and other free holds of the General Government, lying within the boundaries of the slaveholding States. These possessions were ceded to the United States, for purposes of utility and convenience in the generous confidence, that they would not be used to the detriment of the ceding States. *Thirdly*, an amendment of the acts organizing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, whereby, slavery shall be prohibited in those territories. *Fourthly*, the passage of an act for the suppression of the slave trade between the people of the slave holding States, which we regard as an officious and unconstitutional interference with the State policy. The rejection of some of those measures at the recent session of Congress, comes within the scheme of adjustment, and materially influences the decision of Georgia.

One other subject challenges our especial notice. It is the threatened repeal of the recent acts for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. That statute was demanded, as an unquestionable constitutional right, and as a remedy for a grievous and growing evil, and therefore cannot be surrendered.

History bears testimony to the importance of this subject. It mingled in the earliest discussions upon the formation of the American Union. It commanded the profound deliberation of the framers of the Constitution, who assigned it a prominent place in that instrument. They ordained, that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, and escaping into another shall, in any consequence of any law or regulation, therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up; on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is universally conceded that this provision was inserted to meet the case of the fugitive slaves, and that without it, the slave holding States would not have entered into the Union. No candid reasoner will controvert the proposition, that it is binding alike, upon the States as sovereigns, upon their officers, executive, judicial and ministerial, upon voluntary associations of persons, and upon each individual citizen of the United States. Hence, any obstruction to the recovery of fugitive slaves, emanating from any one of those sources, involves its infraction. At an early period in the history of the Confederation, the Congress of the United States believing that the character of our people furnished abundant guarantee of fidelity to the compact, enacted a law devolving upon the several State authorities the duty of carrying it into effect, and the event justified the confidence reposed. Those were the purer days of the Republic, when patriotism was stronger than fanaticism. *Then*, the constitution of the United States as it is in theory, the fundamental law of the land, was recognized as the paramount obligation between States and individuals. But a new school of political ethics has arisen in the land; a school affecting a morality purer than that of the Apostle Paul who sent back the offending Onesimus to his master; a philanthropy more sublimated than that of the Angel who, meeting fugitive Hagar in the wilderness, said unto her "return to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hand." Under the auspices of this school, new doctrines have been promulgated, public opinions preverted or overawed, the arm of the law paralyzed, and even the records of certain States dishonored by enactments prohibiting that to be done which the constitution commands.

The act of 1793, passed in good faith, has long ceased to be effectual. The South patient under this grievous wrong, and still with deferred hope clinging to the Union, was content to demand such additional legislation, as would devolve upon federal officers and agents, responsible to federal authorities, the enforcement of her right. The present Congress has responded to this demand in a tardy, but full measure of justice. At length all of practical detail, and of penal sanction, necessary to the execution of constitutional law, is to be found in the statute-book. *Now*, is the grand test to be applied; whether or not, in this age of advanced civilization, and in this boasted model Republic, law is potent for the protection of right, clearly defined, and solemnly guaranteed, by a written Constitution. If not, *the experiment has failed*.

We draw no hasty conclusions from the clamor raised against this law, by the wicked authors of the mischief it was intended to remedy, nor yet from their show of forcible resistance to its execution.—We will predicate no extreme action upon *their* measures of repeal or of modification. From such sources we anticipate such demonstrations. We hail with unaffected pleasure, growing indications, that where the greatest opposition exists, conservative men, worthy sons of patriot sires, are organizing against these contemners of law and order, are rallying to the rescue of the imperiled Union. *There* exists the real disaffection to it, and *there* must the struggle for its preservation be made. Calmly awaiting the issue. Its friends at the South will recognise as brethren, its true defenders, at the North.

But let them give heed to the warning voice of one of the *Old Thirteen*. She would say to them, "Be not deceived." the destiny of the Union is in your hands. Awake from your fatal dream of security. In the integrity of your patriotism, and the strength of united action, rise up against this disorganizing heresy. Assemble in the venerated hall wherein *your* forefathers and *our* forefathers together signed the Constitution, and redeem the city of brotherly love from the reproach of nourishing its foe. Go up to Tammany and the Tabernacle, and expel from the National emporium the genius of discord. Convene in time-honored Faneuil, and in the name of Washington, exercise the evil spirit from the cradle of American liberty. Every where, East, North, West, decree its banishment from the high places of power. *You owe the country this lustration.* As for Georgia, her *choice* is fraternity and Union, with constitutional rights—her *alternative* self-preservation, by all the means which a favored Providence may place at her disposal.

To the end, therefore, that the position of this State may be clearly apprehended by her confederates of the South and of the North, and that she, may be blameless of all future consequences—

Be it Resolved by the People of Georgia in Convention assembled, 1st. That we hold the American Union, secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate. That past associations, present fruition, and future prospects, will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles.

Secondly. That if the thirteen original parties to the contract, bordering the Atlantic in a narrowbelt, while their separate interests were in embryo, their revolutionary trials and triumphs, still green in memory, found Union impossible without Compromise, the thirty-one of this day, may well yield somewhat, in the conflict of opinion and policy, to preserve that Union which has extended the sway of republican government over a vast wilderness, to another ocean, and proportionally advanced their civilization and national greatness.

Thirdly, That in this spirit, the State of Georgia has maturely considered the action of Congress embracing a series of measures for the admission of California into the Union, the organization of territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, the establishment of a boundary between the latter and the State of Texas, the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and (connected with them) the rejection of propositions to exclude slavery from the Mexican territories and to abolish it in the District of Columbia; and whilst she does not wholly approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy.

Fourthly. That the State of Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, (*as a last resort.*) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any future act of Congress, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent and petition of the slave owners thereof, or any act abolishing slavery in places within the slaveholding States, purchased by the United States, for the erection of forts, magazines, dock yards, navy yards, and other like purposes; or in any act suppressing the slave trade between slaveholding States, or in any refusal to admit as a State any territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or in any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, or in any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Fifthly. That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that upon the faithful execution of the *Fugitive Slave Bill* by the proper authorities, depends the presevation of our much loved Union.

The English Aristocracy.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The position of a mere literary man in England, in any circle above that to which he is born, is that of a jackall. He is invited for what he contributes to the entertainment of the aristocratic lions and lionesses who feed him. He has neither power nor privilege in their sphere. He dare not introduce a friend, except another jackall, and it would be for very extraordinary reason that he would ever name at the tables where he is most intimate, his father or mother, wife, sister, or brother. The footman, who sometimes comes to him with a note or book, knows the difference between him and the other guests of his master, and by an unpunishable difference of manner, makes the distinction of his service. The *abandon* which they feel in his presence, *he* never feels in *theirs*; and we doubt whether Thomas Moore himself, the pet of the English aristocracy for forty years, ever forgot, in their company, that he was in the presence of his superiors, and an object of condescension.

Now, we have many people in this country Americans born, who are monarchists, and who make no scruple in private conversation of wishing for a defined aristocracy, and the infrangible distinctions between the different classes of society. In the picture they draw, however, they themselves figure as the aristocrats; and we must take the liberty, for the moment, of putting them "below the salt," and setting forth a few of their annoyances. Take the best received American in London—yourself, for example, Mr. Reader! You have no fixed rank, and therefore you have nothing to keep you down, and can rise to any position in the gift of your noble entertainer. As a foreigner you circulate freely (as many well introduced do) through all the *penetralia* of the West End. You are invited to dine, we will say with his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. There are ten or twelve guests, all noble except yourself; and when you look around upon the other gentlemen, it is possible that, without vanity, you come to the conclusion, that in dress, address, spirit, and natural fifts, you are at least the equal of those around you. Dinner is late in being announced, and mean time, as you know all the ladies, are particularly acquainted with the youngest and prettiest, you sit down by the latter, and promise yourself the pleasure of giving her an arm when the doors are open, and sitting by her at dinner. The butler makes his appearance at last, and the lady willingly takes your arm—when in steps my Lord Plummery, who is a terrible "spoon," but undoubtedly "My Lord," takes the lady from you, and makes his way to the dinner table. Your first thought is to follow and secure a place on the other side of her, but still another couple or two are to take precedence, and you are left at last to walk in alone, and take the seat that is left—perhaps between two men who have a lady on the other side. Pleasant—isn't it?

Again: You are strolling in Regent Street or the Park with an Englishman, whose acquaintance you made on your travel. He is a man of fortune, and as independent in his character as any man in England. On the Continent he struck you as particularly high-minded and free from prejudice. You are chatting with him very familiarly, when a youth nobleman, not remarkable for anything, but his nobility, slips his arm into your friend's and joins the promenade. From that moment your friend gives you about as much of his attention as he does to his walking-stick, lets your questions go unanswered, let them be ever so clever, and enjoys with the highest zest the most remote spoonyosities of my lord. You, perhaps, as a stranger, visit in my lord's circle of society, and your friend does not, but he would as soon think of picking my lord's pocket as of introducing you to him, and if you began to think you are *Monsieur de Trop*, and say "good morning," your friend, who never parted from you before without making an engagement to see you again, gives you a nod without turning his head from his lordship, and very drily echoes your "good morning."

And this, we repeat, the most independent man in England will do, for he is brought up to fear God and honor a lord, and it is bred in his bones and brain.

We could give a thousand similar instances but the reader can easily imagine them. The life of a commoner in England is one of inevitable and daily eclipse and mortification—nothing but the devil of early habits and education making it tolerable to the Englishman himself, and nothing at all making it in any way endurable to a republican of any pride or spirit. You naturally say, "Why not associate with the middle classes, and let aristocracy go to the devil?" but *individually* sending the people to the devil is of no use, and the middle classes value yourself and each other only as your introduction to them is aristocratic, or as their friends are approvable by an aristocratic eye. There is no class free from this humiliating weakness.

The notice of a lord will at any time take the wind out of your sails, when a lady is in the case, your tailor will leave you half measured to run to my lord's cab in the street; your doctor will leave your fever to go to my lord's cold; your friend will breakfast with my lord though engaged particularly with you, and the outgoings and incomings, the sayings and doings, the stupidities, impudences, manners, greetings, condescensions of lords and ladies, usurp the exclusion of grave or personal topics.

Understand us: we grudge no respect to dignities or authorities. Even to wealth, as power, we are willing to yield the wall. But we say again, that a *republican spirit must rebel against homage to anything human with which it never can compete*, and in this lies the only distinction (we fervently hope) which will ever hedge in an American aristocracy. Let who will get to windward of us by superior sailing—the richer, the handsomer, the cleverer, the stronger, and the more beloved and gifted—there was fair play at the start, and we will pay deference and duty with the promptest. But no lords and ladies, Mr. President, if you love us!

A Visit to the Ugly Man.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SIMON SUGGS."

As we stepped over the low fence, I heard the hum of a spinning-wheel, and in another moment, one of the sweetest, rosiest faces I ever beheld, looked out at the door. It was Lucy Wallis, the pretty daughter of the Ugly Man! Saluting us modestly, she asked us in, and to be seated, and resumed her work. There were few more lovely girls than Lucy. In her moist, blue eye, was a blended expression of mirthfulness, and something more tender, that went into your heart without ever asking leave. Clad in a homespun frock, coarse, but tasteful in its colors and adjustment, and oh! how brilliantly spotless—her fingers tipped with the blue of the indigo tub—her little feet in buckskin moccasins—she plied her task industriously; now, with an arch toss, shaking into place her rich auburn hair, and now, with a bound forward, gracefully catching the thread that had slipped from her fingers. Sweet-voiced, too, was Lucy Wallis, as she stood at her wheel, spinning two threads, one of cotton on her spindle, and the other gossip, with my excellent and loquacious friend—Dick McCoy.

Plague take the girl! She has made me forget her ugly father! Mr. Wallis and his "old woman" were from home when we got there, having been on a visit to a sick neighbor; but in half an hour they returned.

"Thar they come," said Dick, as he heard voices outside the cabin. "Set yourself, and don't be scared!"

Then I looked at Lucy.

"You've never seen daddy, 'squire, have you?" she asked, slightly coloring and pouting.

"Never have; always had a curiosity"——

But the wounded expression of the girl stopped me, and in another moment the Ugly Man was before me.

Truly had McCoy said—"Nothin' on the breathin' yearth can match him!" His face, generally, had the appearance of a recently healed blister spot. His prominent eyes seemed ready to drop off from his face, and were almost guiltless of lids. Red, red, red, was the all-prevailing color of his countenance—even his eyes partook of it. His mouth—ruby red—looked as if it had been very lately kicked by a roughly-shod mule, after having been originally made, by gouging a hole in his face with a nail grab! The *tout ensemble* was horribly, unspeakably ugly! And yet, in the expression of the whole, was legible proof of the paternity of his lovely daughter!

"So you've come to see the old Ugly Man, have you, 'squire? I've hearn of you before. You're the man as took the sensers of this county, last time. I was in Georgey then. Well, you're mighty welcome! Old 'oman, fly around and get sometfin' for the 'squire and Dick to eat! Lucy, aint you got no fresh aiggs?"

Lucy went out at this suggestion, and her father went on—

"They call me ugly, 'squire, and I am. My father was before me the ugliest man that ever lived in Hancock county. But I'll give you my ixperance after supper. Besikes you've hearn that I've been through the ruffs. No! Well, when we git somethin' down our bellies, I'll tell you all about it. Old 'oman, for God's sake, do fly around thar!"

The old lady did "fly around," and Lucy got the "aiggs," and between them they got a most excellent supper. The purity of the table-cloth, the excellence of the coffee, and the freshness of the eggs, not to mention Lucy's good looks, were more than a set-off against the ugliness of old Billy; so that Dick and I continued to eat quite heartily, to the evident gratification of our hospitable, though ugly, entertainer.

Supper over, old Bill drew out his large soap-stone pipe, and filling and lighting it, placed it in his mouth. After a whiff or two, he began—

"It's no use argyfyin' the matter—I am the ugliest man now on the top of dirt. Thar's narry nuther like me! I'm a crowd by myself. I allers was. The fust I know'd of it, tho', was when I was 'bout ten years old. I went down to the spring branch one mornin', to wash my face, and as I looked in the water, I seen the shadder of my face. Great God! how I run back, hollerin' for mammy every jump! That's the last time I seen my face—I darsen't but shet my eyes when I go 'bout water."

"Don't you use a glass when you shave?" I inquired.

"Glass! Thunder! What glass could stand it? 'Twould burst it, if it was an inch thick. Glass!—pish!"

Lucy told her father he was "too bad," and that he "knew it was no sich thing;" and the old man told her she was a "sassy wench," and to "hold her tongue."

"Yes," he continued, "it's so; I have n't seen my face in forty years, but I know how it looks. Well, when I growed up, I thort it would be hard to find a woman that'd be willin' to take me, ugly as I was"—

"Oh, you was not so uncommon hard-favored when you was a young man," said old Mrs. Wallis.

"UNCOMMON! I tell you, when I was ten years old, a fly wouldn't light on my face, and it can't be much worse now! Shet up, and let me tell the 'squire my ixperance."

"It's no use," put in Lucy, "to be runnin' one's own self down, that way, daddy! It aint right."

"Runnin' down! Thunder and lightnin', Lucy! you'll have me as good-lookin' directly, as John Boseman, your sweet-heart."

As he said this, old Bill looked at me, and succeeded in half-covering the ball of his left eye, by way of a wink. Lucy said no more.

The old man continued:—

"Well, hard as I thort it 'ud be to get a wife, fust thing I knowed, I had Sally, here; and she is' or was as pretty as any of them."

Old Mrs. Wallis knitted convulsively, and coughed slightly.

"However, she never kissed me afore we was married, and it was a long time arter afore she did.—The way of it was this: we had an old, one-horned cow, mighty onnery (ordinary) lookin', old as the North Star, and poor as a black snake. One day I went out to the lot"——

"Daddy, I wouldn't tell that," exclaimed Lucy, in the most persuasive tones.

"Blamed ef I don't though—it's the truth, and ef you don't keep still, I'll send for Bozeman to hold you quiet in the corner."

Lucy pouted a little, and was silent.

"Yes I went out to the lot, and thar, sure as life, was my old oman swung to the cow, and the old thing flyin' round, and cuttin' up all sorts o' shines! Ses I—"What the deuce are you up to, old 'oman?"—And with that she let go, an told me she was tryin' to practise kissin' on old Cherry, and she throt after that she could make up her mind to kiss me!"

"Old man, you made that! I've hearn you tell it afore—but you made it," said the old lady.

"Well, well! I told her 'squire, ses I come down to it now!—cuss the cow—shet your eyes!—hold your breath!—and upon that she bussed so's you might a herd it a quarter, and sence nobody's had better kissin' than me! Now, that was my first ixperience about bein' ugly, arter I was grown, and 't wasn't so bad neither.

"The fust time my ugly fatherin ever was in Macon, was you ever that? Greatest place on green yearth; steamboats, oysters, free niggers, furriners, brick houses—that's the place! I went down on a flat-boat from Wattsupy, with old John Todd. We had a fust rate time of it 'till we got most to Mobile, and then the steamboats would run so selose to us that the sloshin' would pretty nigh capsize us. They done it for devilment. How old John cussed! but it done no good. At last, ses I, I'll try 'em; of thare' enny strength in cussin', I'll make 'em ashamed! So the nex' one came along, cavortin' and snortin' like it was gwine right into us, and did pass in twenty foot! I ris right up on a cotton bag, and set to the crowd—which there was a most almighty one on the guards of the boat—ses I, 'you infernal racket-makin', smokein', snortin' sons of——

"Afore I could get any further in my cussin', the crowd gin the most trethenjus yearth shakin' howl that ever was hearn—and one feller, as they were broadside with us, hollered out—'It's the old *He ugly himself!* Jeemyminy! *What a mouth!*' With that, thar was somethin' remained and rattled in our boat like hail, only heavier, and directly me and old John picked up a level peck of buck-horn-handled knives!"

Old Mrs. Wallis looked to Heaven, as if appealing there for the forgiveness of some great sin her ugly consort had committed, but she said nothing.

"I lost nothin' by being ugly that time! Arter I got into Mobile, howsever, I was bothered and pestered by the people stoppin' in the street to look at me—all dirty and lightwoodsmoked, as I was from bein' on the boat."

"I think I'd a cleaned up a little," interposed tidy Lucy.

"Old 'oman! *aint* you got nary cold 'tater to choke that girl with! Well they'd look at me the hardest you ever seen. But I got ahead o' my story:—A few days afore, thar had been a boat busted, and a heap o' people scalded and killed, one way and another.—So at last, I went into a grocery and a squad of people followed me in, and one 'lowed, ses he, it's one of the nnfortunate sufferers by the bustin' of the Franklin, and upon that he axed me to drink with him and as I had my tumbler half way to my mouth, he stopped me of a sudden—

"'Beg your parden, stranger—but'—ses he.

"'But—what?' ses I.

"'Just *fix your mouth that way again*!' ses he.

"I done it, jist like I was gwine to drink, and I'll be cussed if I didn't think the whole of 'em would go into fits!—they yelled and whooped like a gang of wolves. Finally, one of 'em ses—'Do n't make fun of the unfortunate; he's hardly got over bein' blowed up yet. Let's make up a puss for him!'—Then they all throwed in and made up five dollars; as the spokesman handed me the change, he axed me—'Whar did you find yourself after the 'splosion?'

"'In a flat-boat,' ses I.

"'How far from the Franklin?' ses he.

"'Why,' ses I, 'I never seen *her*, but as nigh as I can guess, it must have been, from what they tell me, nigh on to *three hundred and seventy-five miles!*' You oughter seen that gang scatter. As they left, ses one—'*It's him. It's the Ugly Man of all!*'"

COINAGE AT THE MINT.—The total coinage of the United States Mint and branches, from the commencement of coinage to the 31st of October, 1850, inclusive, has been as follows:

Mints.	Gold Coinage. Value.	Silver Coinage. Value.	Copper Coin. Value.
Phila., frm 1793,	$83,153,539 50	$64,440,617 90	$1,283,301 75
N. Orleans, 1838,	18,731,965 00	12,356,700 00	——
Charlotte, 1838,	2,646,050 00	——	——
Dahlonega, 1838,	8,959,666 00	——	——
	$108,482,129 50	$76,807,311 90	$1,283,301 75

The whole number of pieces coined was 365,055,884: the total value of which was $186,572,734 15. The expense of the Mint and branches during the same period was as follows:

Philadelphia Mint	$3,303,660 92
New Orleans do.	779,237 42
Charlotte do.	143,964 15
Dahlonega do.	150,806 05

G. P. R. JAMES.—This well known English novelist, is delivering a course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia, and they are described as dull, prosy, and tedious. The Bulletin says—

We take no pleasure in expressing our conviction that Mr. James has utterly mistaken his calling, in turning publick lecturer. It has been a very great disappointment to us, and to many others, who expected from so brilliant a romance writer, equally brilliant efforts in another field. But nothing so dry, tame and uninteresting, in the way of public lectures has been heard in this city. The contrast with the discourses of Whipple, Huntingdon, Bishop Potter, Prof. Reed and the other fine lecturers who have appeared here this winter, was very unfavorable.—But for the respect which all of our citizens feel for him as an estimable gentleman, and the high position occupied by the Mercantile Library Company, who introduced him here, there would, we fear, have been some unpleasant exhibitions of the impatience and disappointment of the audience.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.—Employ a team and hand during winter in the collection of materials, and in forming compost heaps. Labor thus bestowed this season will bring you back principal, with compound interest, next year. There are matelials enough on and around your place, to make enough manure to go over your entire spring crops. Then why should you permit them to go to waste? Say not, that you cannot spare a hand; for such employment would put more money in your purse, than any thing else you could put him to, as it would enable you to make two barrels of corn next season, where you make but one now. Believe us whan we tell you—☞ THAT THE MAKING OF MANURE HEAPS SHOULD BE THE FIRST DUTY, THE FIRST OBJECT, OF EVERY FARMER.☜—*American Farmer.*

Commissioners' Election.

The election of Seven Commissioners for the Town of Wilmington, will take place on the first Monday in January, 1851. We have been requested to publish the following ticket, who compose the present Board, as suitable persons for re-election:

J. G. WRIGHT,	JAS. T. MILLER,
JOHN DAWSON,	THOS. D. MEARES,
WM. C. HOWARD,	GEO. W. DAVIS,
L. H. MARSTELLER.	

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 18th inst., by Rev. RUFUS T. HEFLIN, WM. C. DUNN, Esq., Associate Editor of the Star, to Miss LAURA ANN, only daughter of the Rev. B. T. BLAKE of the N. C. Conference.

DIED.

In this town, on the 20th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness, Mrs. EMMA PETERSON, consort of Mr. ISAAH PETERSON, in the 45th year of her age. Her transit to the grave was remarkable for its calmness and gentleness, as was her life, for it occurred while in conversation with her aunt, who was unconscious when it happened. Her very rare excellencies deeply embitter her loss, and will long remain an endearing memento to her relatives and friends.—*Com.*

In Wake county, on the 9th inst., Rev. WM. DUPRE, of the Baptist Church, after a long and painful illness.

Commercial.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Flour $4 56¼ a $4 62½. Wheat, 98 a $1 14. Rye 73c. Corn 58 a 54c. Oats 35 a 40c. Whiskey, 26½ a 27c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Flour $4 81 a $5 12½. Wheat $1 05 a $1 21. Corn 63 a 65c. Mess pork, $14 87. Rice, 3¼ a 3½c. per lb. Whiskey 25½ a 26c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—NAVAL STORES.—The receipts of all kinds continue small, the advance in Turpentine is maintained, a further improvement has been realised for Spirits Turpentine, and the sales of White Rosin have been large. We notice further sales of 1300 bbls. North County Turpentine, including 1000 to arrive, at $3 per 280 lbs.; 400 North County Common Rosin, $1 27½, and 200 Wilmington, $1 40, in yard; 1500 White, $2 a $3 75 per 280 lbs.; 300 No. 2, $1 50 a $1 56½; 300 Spirits Turpentine, 37, and 100 at 38, with retail lots at 40 cents, all cash.

LOST!

THIS morning, between W. H. Lippitt's Drug Store and the Little Bridge, a new Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing about $130, together with Inspector's Certificates as follows: one for J. Giddings, one for M. Newkirk, one for L. Mills, one for J. J. English, one for E. Pitnam, two for James Alderman, and others, together with store bills and other papers, of no value except to the owner.

Any person finding said Pocket Book, and leaving it with D. A. LAMONT, shall be liberally rewarded.

JAMES ALDERMAN.

Wilmington, Dec. 24th, 1850. 16-1t

GARDEN, Grass, and Flower Seed.—Just received from the Westhersfield Seed Garden, a general assortment of Seed, of this years growth and warranted of superior quality,—also, 2 bbls. Red and Yellow Onion Setts. For sale at C. DUPRE'S, *Drug Store*, Market Street, N. C.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams	9	a	9
Shoulders	7	a	7½
Sides, C. C.	6½	a	7
Long rounds	7½	a	8
Bacon	7	a	7½
BEANS, per bush.			
White		a	
BEESWAX.			
Per pound	18	a	20
BUTTER.			
Per pound	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 00	a	14 00
Do. Prime	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE.			
Per 100 lbs.	3 00	a	4 00
CORN.			
Per bushel		a	70
Meal, bush.	85	a	90
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	12	a	13½
St. Domingo	11	a	11½
Laguyra	12	a	12½
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	12½	a	14
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	28	a	30
EGGS, per doz.	18	a	20
FEATHERS.			
Per pound	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 00	a	8 00
Fayetteville	00	a	——
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River	55	a	70
Eastern		a	
IRON, per lb.	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	7½	a	8
Western, rom.		a	
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown		a	1 00
LUMBER, River

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13th.

SENATE.—Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on the Literary Fund, reported a resolution to change the mode of dividing the proceeds of the Literary Fund, and recommended its rejection. [The resolution contemplates a division according to white instead of Federal numbers.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A resolution from the Senate in favor of John H. Wheeler, granting him the use of the State Library for twelve months, to aid him in completing his work on North Carolina, was read and adopted.

The bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina, reported by the majority of the Committee, was taken up. It proposes simply the abrogation of the landed qualification for Senatorial electors. Mr. Rayner offered his bill as an amendment. This contemplates the calling of a Convention, with certain limitations. After some discussion, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Saunders offered a resolution proposing to raise a Select Committee to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and other matters in relation thereto; which was adopted.

This resolution provided for an inquiry into the expediency of selling the Road to the old stockholders or others. And, next, of forming a Company with a capital of $700,000, of which the State's present ownership shall be estimated at $350,000, and the old Stockholders to take the balance, on condition that the suits now pending against them in favor of the State be dismissed. The $350,000 of individual subscriptions to be expended in putting the Road in order with heavy T rail.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14th.

SENATE.—The bill to incorporate the Bank of Washington was read a second time, and passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 17 noes.

Mr. Joyner's resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was read and adopted, and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a bill in conformity with said resolution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Eaton presented a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company, to run a Road from a point on the Raleigh Road at or near Ridgeway to Clarkesville, Va.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company was, on motion of Mr. Saunders, put on its second reading and passed.

The bill to appoint a General Superintendent of Common Schools was taken up and advocated by Mr. Wiley and Gen. Saunders.

MONDAY, Dec. 16th.

SENATE.—Mr. Kelly presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Robeson county, in opposition to the establishment of a new county styled Witherspoon.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting a message from the Governor, and a report from the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, with a proposition to print. Concurred in. Also, a message that the House had passed the engrossed bill to allow the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to issue bonds, with amendments. Amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took up the resolutions upon the slavery question, and after some time spent in debate, adjourned, without any action.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. McNeil presented a memorial from citizens of Robeson, against the incorporation of the Town of Lumberton in said county.—Referred.

Mr. Brogden presented a preamble and resolutions against repudiation.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage.

Mr. J. J. Williams, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to repeal the act of 1848-9, to provide for a system of international exchanges.

Mr. S. J. Person, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to repeal the act imposing a tax on drovers, recommending its rejection. Mr. P. stated that the Committee thought it expedient to retain the tax on horses and cattle, but would bring in a bill to exempt hogs, for reasons which were satisfactory to the Committee.

Mr. Dargan supported the bill, and argued that the tax was paid by the purchaser, and not the drover.

The resolutions on the slavery question, which were the order of the day, were, on motion, postponed for one week, and the bill to provide for a General Superintendent of Common Schools, and for other purposes, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Dargan spoke with great earnestness against the bill, and against the amendment to it, which had been introduced by Mr. Erwin. [Mr. Erwin's amendment is for the distribution of the School Fund according to white population.] He thought the Federal Basis was the true basis of distribution, and he saw no advantage to grow out of the appointment of a General Superintendent.

Mr. Erwin said that the fund was to educate white children, and should be distributed according to the white population. He would say to all who ever expected to visit his part of the State as a candidate for Governor, especially his Whig friends, that they had better look carefully to their vote on this question.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a bill to repeal the act distributing the school fund on the federal basis, and to distribute said fund according to the white population.

Mr. Avery stated that he desired to be heard on this subject, but if gentlemen wished to take the question now, he would postpone his remarks until some other occasion. He did not think that this fund ought to be distributed on the federal basis, but representation should be arranged on that basis.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was rejected, by a vote of ayes 38, noes 77.

Mr. Erwin moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion prevailed by a vote of ayes 76, noes 40. So the bill was lost.

The House then adjourned.

☞ The Raleigh Standard says:—"We regret to learn that there was a great freshet in the Roanoke on Sunday the 8th inst., and that considerable damage has been done. The river was nearly if not quite as high as it was in August last."

GALE.—On last night, 22d inst., we were visited with a severe gale of wind, and some rain. Fences and signs were blown down. It is feared that the shipping on the coast have suffered severely.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate appointed by the Presiding officer:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Foote, chairman; Cass, Mangum, Phelps, and Douglass.

On Finance.—Messrs. Hunter, chairman; Bright, Pearce, Benton, and Ewing.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Hamlin, chairman; Soule, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dodge, of Wisconsin and Bell.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Sebastin, chairman; Clemens, Clark, Jones, and Upham.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Sturgeon, chairman; Turney, Spruance, Walker, and Chase.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, chairman; Borland, Greene, Shields, and Dawson.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Houston, chairman; Dodge of Wisconsin, Morton, Clemens, and Spruance.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Yulee, chairman; Mason, Badger, Miller, and Gwin.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Felch, chairman; Winthrop, Shields, Fremont, and Smith.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Downs, chairman; Whitcomb, Davis, of Massachusetts, Baldwin, and Chase.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Achison, chairman; Sebastian, Bell, Rusk, and Wales.

On Claims.—Messrs. Norris, chairman; Whitcomb, Underwood, Baldwin, and Pratt.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, chairman; Berrien, Bradbury, Dawson, and Dayton.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Walker, chairman; Upham, Dodge, of Iowa, Cooper, and Chase.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Rusk, chairman; Bright, Upham, Soule, and Morton.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Bright, chairman; Atchison, Greene, Pratt, and Spruance.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Jones, chairman; Phelps, Dayton, Hale and Borland.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Mason, chairman; Yulee, Miller, Shields, and Berrien.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Turner, chairman; Norris, Wales, Whitcomb, Dawson.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Bradbury, chairman; Houston, Mangum, Felch, and Clarke.

On Territories.—Messrs. Douglass, chairman; Underwood, Houston, Cooper and Seward.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, chairman; Walker and Badger.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Hunter, chairman; Davis, of Mississippi, and Clarke.

On Printing.—Messrs. Borland, chairman; Hamlin, and Smith.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Jones, chairman; Sebastian, and Hale.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearce chairman; Mason, and Davis, of Mississippi.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Badger, chairman; and Winthrop.

Mr. Cass said that his name had been announced as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He asked that he be excused from serving on that committee.

The question was then taken, and Mr. Cass was excused.

The President appointed Mr. Mason to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Relations, caused by the resignation of Mr. Cass.

A Coon Hunt in a Fency Country.

BY MAJ. JONES OF FINEVILLE.

"Tis really astonishin what a monstrous sight of mischief is in a Pint of rum. If one of 'em was to be substituted to a analization, as the doctors call it, it would be found to contain all manner of devilment that ever entered the hed of man, from cussin and stealin up to murder and whippin his own mother, and nonsence enuff to turn all the men in the world out of their senses. If a man's got any badness in him, it'll bring it out jest as sassafras tea does the measles, if he's a good for nothin sort of a feller, without no bad traits in pertickeler, it'll bring out all his greenness. It affects different people in different ways—it makes some men monstrous brave and full of fight, and some it makes cowards; some it makes rich and happy, and some poor and miserable; and it has a different effect on different people's eyes—some it makes see double, and some it makes so blind that they can't tell themselves from a side of bacon. One of the worst cases of rum fuolery that I've heard of for a long time, tuck place in Pineville last fall.

Bill Sweeny and Tom Culpepper is the two great est old coveys in our settlement for coon huntin. The fact is, they don't do much of any thing else, and when *they* can't ketch nothin, you may depend coons is sence. Well, one night they had every thing reddy for a reglar hunt, but owing to some extra good fortin, Tom had got a pocket-pistol, as he called it, of reglar old Jimmaky, to keep off the rumatics. After takin a good startin horn, they went out on their hunt, with their lite-wood torch a blazin, and the dogs a barkin and yelpin like forty thousand. Every now and then stoppin to wait for the dogs, they would drink one another's health, till they begun to feel very comfortable, and chatted away bout one thing and another, thout mindin much which way they was gwine. Bimeby they cum to a fence. Well, over they got thout much difficulty.

"Who's fence is this?" sez Bill.

"Taint no matter," sez Tom; "lets take suthin to drink."

After takin a drink they went on, wonderin what on yearth had cum to; it was a terrible muddy branch. After pullin through the briers and gettin on together side, they tuck another drink, and after gwine a little ways they cum to another branch, and a litte further they cum to another fence—a monstrous high one this time.

"What upon yearth is we got to, Culpepper?" sez Bill; "I never seed sich a heap of branches and fences in these parts."

"Why, sez Tom, "it's all old Sturlin's doins—you know he's always bildin fences and makin infernal improvements, as he calls 'em. But never mind—we's through 'em now."

"The devil we is," sez Bill; "here's the alfiredest tall fence yet."

Shore enuff, thar they was, right agin another fence. By this time, they began to be considerable tired and limber in the jints, and it was sich a terrible high fence—Tom drapped the last piece of the torch, and thar they was in the dark.

"Now you is done it," sez Bill.

Tom know'd he had, but he thought twas no use to grieve over spilt milk, so sez he, "Never mind, old hoss—cum ahed, and I'll take you out," and the next minit *keslosh* he went into the water.

Bill hung on to the fence with both hands like he thought it was slewin round to throw him off.

"Hellow, Tom," sez he, "where in the world is you got to?"

"Here I is," sez Tom, spoutin the water out of his mouth, and coffin like he'd swallowed something.—"Look out,—thar's another branch here."

"Name o' sense, whar is we?" sez Bill. If this isn't a fency country, dad fetch my buttons."

"Yes, and a branchy one too!" sez Tom; "and the highest and deepest and thickest that I ever seed in my born days."

"Which way is you?" sez Bill.

"Here, rite over the branch."

The next minit in Bill went, up to his middle in the branch.

"Cum ahed," sez Tom, "and let's go home."

"Cum thunder! in sich a place as this, whar a man haint more'n got his cote tail unhitched from a fence fore he's over head and ears in the water!"

After gettin out and feelin about in the dark a little, they got together agin. After takin another drink, they sot out for home, cussin the fences and the branches, and helpin one another up now and then; but they had'nt got more'n twenty yards fore they brung up all standin in the middle of another branch. After gettin through the branch and gwine but ten steps, they was brung to a halt by another fence.

"Dad blame my picter," "if I dont think we is bewitched. Who upon yearth would build fences all over creation this way?"

It was about a hour's job to git over this one, but after they got on top, they found the ground on tother side thout much trubble. This time the bottle was broke, and they cum monstrous near havin a fight about the catastrofy. But it was a very good thing, it was, for after crossin three or four more branches, and climing as many more fences, it got to be day-light, and they found out that *that they had been climing the same fence all night*, not more'n a hundred yards from whar they first cum to it.

Bill Sweeny sez he cant account for it no other way but that the licker sort o' turned thar heds, and he sez he does really blieve if it had'nt gin out they'd been climing that same fence and in that same branch till yet. Bill promised his wife to jine the Temperance Society if she wouldn't never say no more bout that Coon Hunt.

Jake's Experience.

BY PIXLEY PIGGLETRAP, ESQ.

There was our friend Jake, that studied law in Puckerville; just the drollest fellow that ever drew the vital air. He was as pleasant and agreeable a being as the world ever saw, and a downright queer genius. Jake was a general favorite of both old and young, in the village—not an evening gathering but what he had an invitation, and so pleasant, so agreeable to the ladies, that there was not one in town with whom he was on general good terms. He was the king at stories—he'd tell a good one, and crack the best joke of the ring, so that when we saw him poking round his quid a little out of the way, (he was a scientific chewer) then he was always looking out for a rouser—one that would do the work of shaking the fat sides and clearing the cob webs clean out of the brain. He did'nt go way "round by Robin Hood's barn," either, and tell what 'the man's grandfather said and did when he was a boy; but he came right to the "criterion point," and then 'twas all over—except the laughing which occupied about half an hour.

Thus did the time go on with us at Puckerville, until one Sunday, when we were all to meeting, the preacher said there was to be a protracted meeting in the village, and that it would begin the next day. Now this took us all by surprise; for Jake, who generally got the news before it was fairly cold, or any of us, had not heard a word about it. But I went directly home, with a determination to attack Aunt Sarah, (who was a member of the church,) and learn a little of the matter. I knew I could do it by using a little "soft soap," tickling her vanity by speaking of her beauty in girlish days, (you know we are compelled to speak of the beauty of old maids in the past tense!) and it happened just as I had planned. Aunt Sarah evaded my question about the meeting; so thinks I to myself, I'll hold on a while and then assail her in another quarter. So by and by I spoke to her of what I heard my uncle say, that at twenty she was considered by the beaux, the handsomest young lady in the village. This took like a charm!—she swallowed it right down, and immediately her eyes brightened up, while I laughed—in my sleeves! Then I poured another sentence or two into her ears, till she began to look as though she was on the right side of thirty, and then I mentioned something about the protracted meeting—

"La! yes, Pixley," said she, "you spoke to me about it before, and I meant to have told you then, but some how or other I forgot it." So she went right on, and gave me the whole riddle, and I found that by the folks, the matter had been "cut and dried," as the saying is, and that in the first place all means were to be employed to get Jake; and him once fast, they were pretty certain of obtaining about all the young gentlemen and ladies in the village!

Had not Aunt Sarah told me I must say nothing about it, I should have told Jake and put him on the guard, and so he might have weathered the storm; but as it was, I could only look out for myself, which I did with fear and trembling. Yes, with *trembling*; for in those by gone days, with me, "getting religion" was but another name for getting *misery!* Then I looked on the gloom spread all over the countenances of the meeting folks and supposed that it was the index to the heart. This I have since found out was a mistake, and that we cannot always judge the quality of the egg by the looks of the shell.

Monday ten o'clock came, and being invited by Aunt Sarah, I went with her to the meeting house, and entered with a heavy heart, which was rendered no more joyful when I looked at the chief speaker, Elder Smashall—from a distance of course! Now you may think this a queer name. Well, be it so—he was a queer man. The cognomen of Smashall was not out of place in this instance in the least: for he was of a gigantic frame, but rather thin in flesh. He stood full six feet three, in his boots, long swinging arms, with fists at the end of them, that would have answered for beetles, coarse features, and a mouth my stars! that would have sent a modern Jonah right off into a fit! When he stepped up into a pulpit and opened that mouth, let me tell you, the big thunder stood back, and the old church jarred and echoed again!

The sermon was handed out to us with power, and when out, I thought that there was at least *one* who would not be found there in the future. Tuesday morning the battle had been fairly set in array—all Puckerville was up in arms, old men, young men, and women too, drabbling through the slop, flocking to the meeting house, so there was scarcely enough left at home to do the cooking. In the evening, reports began to fly, which proved my fears too true. Jake had been there all day, and he was awfully troubled. One had heard him sigh—another had seen tears upon his face, and left the house that night with a heavy step; he'd surely be brought out.

Wednesday came, and Jake was not in the meeting, but some one had seen him, and he looked dreadfully solemn as though he had buried his father, lost his purse, or else "obtained a hope!" I could'nt stand it any longer, but determined forthwith to make Jake a visit. I went to his boarding house, knocked at his room, but all was silent. I listened at the key hole and thought I heard sobs, I called his name; but no answer.—"alas!" thought I, as I left the house, "poor Jake, there'll be no more parties in Puckerville this year; and if this don't smash all that I ever heard of! Jake Pucker! who'd have thought it!" But never mind, a bad promise they say is better broken than kept; so I concluded I would go to meeting that evening and see for myself.

The bell informed us of the hour of meeting it sounded heavy, and with a measured step, I went towards the meeting house, and entered it, things looked melancholy. Jake was there, he looked solemn, very, I felt bad. The sermon came down that night with ten fold power; there was not a dry eye in the house among the meeting folks. I mean, it was a stirring effort. After the sermon, the preacher said, that there was an opportunity for the mourners to speak, my heart began to thump. Jake rose up, I looked at him, he was sorrowful, I drew a long breath, looked at him again, a tear stood in his eye, I took out my handkerchief, I did not weep, but then I could not see plain, things appeared dim. Jake moved towards the altar, the house was still as death, it was a solemn moment. Jake turned round, and with a few sobs and sighs, related the following *experience:*

"My brethren, when notice was given out for this meeting to commence, I laughed at the idea, getting religion in a whirlwind, by steam; and when I first came here, it was with a supposition that it would afford a subject for sneering. But I tell you, my brethren, I have been troubled, awfully troubled, there is power in this meeting; and for one I have felt it, and in hopes that it may be of service to some unthinking people, I will relate the manner in which it was done.

"It was Tuesday evening, that I was first awakened when we listened to the powerful sermon of Mr. Smashall. It went to the bottom of my heart, and awoke feelings that I did not know were there. On my way home, I resolved that I would not come here again—for if I did, I was afraid that I would have to give up my youthful pleasures, and I thought it better to grieve away the spirit and enjoy these a little longer. That night I retired at an early hour, but I was so much distressed, that it was a long time before I could get to sleep, and when I did, I dreamed the most dreadful dream that ever man dreamed.

"I thought that I was taken violently sick, and the doctors said there was no hope of my being better, and I could live but a few hours, and true it was, for I kept fast sinking down, and last the folks were called in to take the parting farewell! Oh! it was a fearful sight—to see that kind father, with sorrow upon his countenance, and the tears of the mother, sighs of these sisters, it even pains me now, for it does not look like a dream, it was so like life! The minister, too, was there, to offer his consolation, but it was of no avail, I had no hope, how shocking the thought—*no hope!* Oh! then did I grieve, that I so slighted the protracted meeting.

[Here Jake was interrupted by sighs and groans from every quarter of the house—it was a solemn time—everybody was affected—Puckerville had never beheld such a scene before.]

"Death came and relieved me from my earthly trials; but such relief it was as I wish not soon again to experience. I have no recollections of the dark valley, but I found myself upon a dry and barren waste, urged onward by some invisible though resistless power. As I travelled on solitary and alone, I remarked that the ground grew still more dry, here and there a lonely shrub appeared, with withered leaves, but all else was a desert land. I could see a cloud of smoke going upwards—onward I went, and in a moment could see the walls of something. I could not tell what. As I advanced, the ground became more parched; I put my hand upon it, it was warm! I began to tremble, and tried to turn back, but, horrible to relate, I could not turn round! But forward I passed, and smoke began to issue from the cracks in the ground; it grew hotter, and soon my shoes began to scroll up; the perspiration was pouring from my brow, and in the effort to throw off my coat, my eye caught a view of the wall I had seen before. I could see the gate plainly, and over it was placarded, in large letters, "*The Bottomless Pit!*" Horror of horrors! and was such to be my endless doom! It was even so, and in a moment I was at the gate, and could hear a dull heavy rumbling within, and now and then a wild heart-rending shriek!"

[Here Jake could hardly speak, his knees smote together, the whole assembly was in fear. I looked at Aunt Sarah, she looked at me, and with such a look, as much as to say, "Pixley, *beware!*" Jake proceeded:]

"A bell hung there beside that dreadful gate. I seized the hammer, it hissed at the touch of my fingers, and crisped the flesh of my hand. Though it was burning hot, I could not drop it, but immediately smote the bell. The red sparks flew, and how did that bell ring in my ears: but it was only the prelude to sounds more dreadful! The gate opened on its creaking hinges, I stepped in, but the scene before me cannot be described. Suffice it to say, that there was endless despair in its truth, and its reality is beyond the conception of mortals. There I stood, knee deep in burning lava: a lurid glare went up upon the thick dark column of smoke, and the first breath that I drew made my lungs fairly boil. I looked away across the undulating wave, and could see here and there a wretched being, with head just above the molten liquid, uttering heart-rending cries, which served but to mingle with the infernal yell of imps and dragons, and render the place more dismal! I had but little time for observation, however, ere the king of that doleful abode made his appearance; with his long tail he lashed his sides, now would he spatter the burning lava upon my flesh, which was already crisped and frying, then he would grin horribly, and finally, with the greatest *sang froid*, thus addressed me:

"Your name, sir?"

Jake Pucker.

"Where from, sir?"

Right from Puckerville.

"Ah! Well, what's the news in Puckerville?"

Great doings there, holding a protracted meeting, and everybody is getting religion.

As I said this, he turned around, somewhat agitated, waved his black flag, and gave directions for his aid to marshall his host, that he might repair forthwith to Puckerville and do battle for the kingdom. Then turning to me, asked—

"But who's carrying on the meeting?"

Elder Smashall.

As I said this, he turned again, waved his black flag once more, and with a voice that resounded throughout the pit, addressed his aids:

"Marshall not the host—*Elder Smashall is there—he'll do as well for me as I could do for myself—he's one of my Spartan Band!*"

Poor Jake!—he had no time to say any more.—Deacon Longface rose up with a pious grin on his countenance, and with a holy grip took Jake, one hand by the collar and the other by the binder part of his pantaloons, and put him straight through the hole made by the carpenter, right out of the synagogue, heels over head!

But I felt relieved—and appearances lie much, or there was some meeting folks felt as though a burden had been removed! Jake never darkened the doors again; there was no meeting on Tuesday—Elder Smashall had gone home!

The Vatican.

Unlike the sombre aspect generally characterising libraries, museums, and similar resorts of the studious, the Vatican is as a world of exquisite beauty, vast, splendid, filled with the most admired world of art and the most precious marbles. The lengthened vista, the varied perspective changing at each advancing step, the noble architectural proportions still preserved in every new form or dimension of apartment, the lofty iron gates, the beautiful fountains adorning the courts, and cooling the air with the play of their fresh running waters, the white balustrades, the pillars and magnificent columns, composed of giall, antique, and every richest marble, almost produce the idea of enchantment: and the eye wanders around in eager curiosity, with amazement and delight. Light is beautiful; and here it is seen, bright and sparkling, reflected from pure and precious marbles; while from the wide-spreading windows the most delightful views of Rome, rich with her cupolas, spires, and obelisks, in every varied form of architecture, with her sea-green Campagna, bounded by the dark grey mountains fading in the distance, are presented to the eye. It is the noblest national possession in the world, and should ever be sacred. The mind of man is, I trust, now so well informed, that no barbarous conqueror will ever again dare to touch it with a profane hand.

Bell's Italy.

At a Temperance celebration lately held in Charleston, it is stated that Judge Lumpkin, in his address, "*lifted the audience from their feet and held them suspended at will.*"

A WILL.—The following "last will and testament," says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, was filed a day or two since in the office of the Register of Wills of our County. It is quite a curiosity, and we give it *verbatim et literatim et non punctuatim*. The schoolmaster was evidently abroad when it was penned:

"Oct. 23, 1850.—I do bequeath the middle room and garret to my wife and son William—as long as she lives; at her death it goes to William—with a free passage through the lower room each way back or front; a sow and three pigs to my wife and William; the lower room to my daughter Ann—all the wood and coal about the house to my wife and William—my wife is to have the privaleg in the seller for wood and coal; two of the fattening hogs to my wife and William; the kitchen part of the house to John—my wife and William is to pay five dollars of it ground rent a year, and John and Ann each is to pay five dollars; I wish them all to have equal privaleg in the yard; Thomas is to have five dollars a year for ten years; each of the other hers to pay their equal share of this five dollars; my tite bodied and frock coats and satin west to Thomas, and my watch to Ann; the rest of the hogs to be equally divided between them.

"Witness, For his ✕ mark.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Thumps in Hogs.

Mr. EDITOR—While I am writing, I will give you my remedy for *Thumps*, the complaint which kills so many hogs, and which, perhaps, will enable some man to kill a few pounds more meat than he otherwise would.

As soon as the disease is found out on the hog, gather some of the fattest lightwood knots that can be had, and burn them into coals; then beat them into a fine powder, and put it away for use as it is needed; then put the hog into a floored pen, and have it as much shaded as possible, and give him one pint of meal with two table spoonsful of the powdered coal in it, all made into a dough, three times a day. Let him have plenty of water, and he will get well and fatten finely. As soon as the hog is found to be well, which will be in a week or two, the meal and coal is no longer needed; he will then fatten on corn or anything else that another hog will.

J. T. WEBB.

Travellers' Rest, Ga., Oct. 18, 1850.

PREPARING LAND FOR A CROP.—A farmer has a field of clayey loam, which requires a week's work at least to prepare it for corn, oats, or barly. Now how ought he to proceed?

It is not uncommon to see such lots turned over, and the furrow-slice left day after day, to dry and bake in the sun, without the least attention, till the plowing of the whole field is completed.

Well, what better could he do?

Reduce what he has plowed to a fine tilth while it is moist and easily crumbles—not leaving it to lie one day before he puts on the harrow or the drag-roller. A small share of labor at this time will do twice as much to pulverize the soil, as when it has hardened like an unburnt brick.

What stop the plow before finishing the field!—Farmers that drive ahead dont't do so.

That is, they drive one day a-head, and, and leave their work two days behind. But let me ask what is the use of plowing land?

The use! why to put the ground in order—you could not expect a crop without it.

Neither ought we to expect more than half a crop when it is only half pulverized. If we plow 8 inches deep, and one half of this soil is in hard clods how much better is it than to plow 4 inches deep, and have it thoroughly pulverized? How much better is a *clod* on the field than a *stone*?—AN OLD FARMER *in the Albany Cultivator.*

If you want good crops, plow deep and keep your farms clean.

Mercantile.

A Change in our Business.

JANUARY FIRST 1851, will make it absolutely necessary for us to present all accounts then standing on our books, for immediate payment.

Being very desirous of reducing our STOCK very low by 1st January, we will sell at EXTREMELY low prices for CASH.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
Dec. 13, 1850. Market-street.

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of Hardware of Mr. LIPPITT is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, (that is, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 20, 1850. 12-tf
Chronicle, Aurora, and Intelligencer copy.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

I HAVE just received a large stock of China, Glass, and Queen's Ware, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of Farming Implements, to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.
November 8, 1850 9-12w

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

JUST received from the North, an elegant and extensive assortment of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Castors, Plated Ware and Musical Boxes, to which we would call the attention of ladies and citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.

We will continue to sell goods in the above line at prices that will not fail to merit the continuance of the patronage we have received since our commencement in business, and having now procured a competent assistant, we will in future be able to despatch, at the shortest notice, every description of repairing requisite to adjust and accurately time Chronometer, Horizontal, Duplex, Lever, Repeating, and Vertical Watches.

N. B. Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Musical Boxes, promptly and in a workmanlike manner repaired, and warranted to please, by

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
(Sign of the Big Watch,) Front-st., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of **Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff**, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞ Call and test our articles and prices.

HATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.

Wilmington, N. C., August 23d, 1850.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The subscriber has now on hand a full assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.

C. MYERS, Hatter.

J. M. ROBINSON,

Wholesale Dealer in Hardware, Iron, and Stoves,

IS now receiving his Fall supply of Cooking, Parlor, Office, and Ship Stoves. Also, a large stock of Guns, some fine English Stub and Twist, worth fifty dollars.

He has on hand, and designs keeping constantly, a large stock of the following articles, viz:—Hoop Iron, Truss Hoops, Iron Rivets, and Coopers' Tools generally; Mill Saws, manufactured expressly for this market; Smiths' Bellows, Vises, and Anvils; Cut Nails and Spikes, extra quality; Carpenters' Tools, all kinds; Saddlers' Tools; Shoemakers' Kits, Boot Trees, and Lasts; Guilt Cornice; Curtain Bands and Pins, the latter a new and pretty article.

Those who are building will find every article in his line, of the best quality, and at much lower prices than heretofore.

Country dealers will find here all goods in the Hardware line, at such prices as will supersede the necessity of going North for them.

J. M. ROBINSON,
No. 3 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
September 20, 1850 32

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the state. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-tf

OVERCOATS.

NEW supply of newest style Sack Overcoats, just received. Call at SCOTT, KEEN & CO.'S.
December 20, 1850.

Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers.

ONE CASE just opened, direct from the manufactory.—Among the lot an *extra large size*. All selling low for cash, at SCOTT, KEEN & CO.'S,
Dec. 20, 1850] Market-street.

JUST Received and for sale, at
L. H. PIERCE'S Book Store.

The Pictorial Saturday Courier, for Christmas. This large and beautiful sheet is for sale at the low price of 12½ cents, containing a large number of handsome engravings; also with a variety of interesting matter; the beautiful and highly interesting story of the Mob Cap, by Caroline Lee Hentz, which of itself is more than worth the price charged for the whole.

The Green Hand, a short yarn—the last—by Pulwer.

Cruising in the Last War, by C. J. Peterson. This is a work that will be welcome to the home of every American; one likes to dwell on the stirring scenes depicted in this work.

Woman in America, her Work and her Reward, by Maria J. McIntosh, author of Charms and Counter Charms. This work ought to be read by every American lady.

Celio, or New York Above-ground and Under-ground, by G. G. Foster. Whoever has read New York by Gas Light, will desire to read this.

The Rescued Nun, or A Convent and its Wrongs.

The Gentleman's Daughter, or A Great City's Temptations.

Mabel, the Actress.

The White Wolf, or The Secret Brotherhood.

The Marquis, a Romance of Real Life, by Eugene Sue.

The Capitalist, or Fortune's Frolic.

The Valley Farm, or The Autobiography of an Orphan, by C. J. Peterson; this is a story of surpassing interest, and that interest increases as the story progresses.

The Life and Genius of Jenny Lind, with beautiful engravings illustrative of her favorite characters, and containing some of her best songs.

Queen Joanna, or The Mysteries of the Court of Naples. "This is the most brilliant and interesting work from the gifted pen of Reynolds. The scenes are laid at a period of intense excitement, amid the thrilling events of the remarkable career of that royal syren, Joanna of Naples; the characters possess an historical interest beyond the fascination of romance, with which the skill of the author has invested them."—London Athenæum.

Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.
November 29, 1850.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.**; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of String Leather, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of Fly Nets.

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

GUN-SMITHING, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he has located himself in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., where he intends to carry on **Gun-Smithing**, such as stocking Guns and altering flint and steel to percussion; and repairing Guns, Pistols, Stocks, and Locks; make and mend Keys; all kinds of Silver, Gold, Britannia, Brass, and Copper Wares, or other materials, mended; Composition Mill Inks and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years; Blowing Horns made; Tortoise shell Combs mended so that you cannot see where they are broken. Blacksmithing in all its various branches; Cast Steel put in axes, and warranted; Cast Steel Round Shaves and Chipping Hatchets, made and warranted; Coach making and repairing; making and mending Buggy and Sulky Springs; and many other things too tedious to mention, all of which will be done with neatness and despatch.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

BOLD R. HOOD.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 25, 1850 7-3m

Millinery and Dress-Making.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON has just received, and is now opening, a splendid assortment of Goods, comprising all of the most desirable styles suited to the season.

Also, a good assortment of Trimmings, suitable for Ladies' Dresses—in fact, every variety of **Fancy Goods** usually kept in a store of the kind.

Mrs. Peirson takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged Miss HART, of Philadelphia, who is fully skilled in all the various arts of Millinery, and would be very happy to have the Ladies call and examine the articles produced by her skill.

Mrs. P. returns her thanks to her friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.
Oct. 25th, 1850 31

**MRS. SARAH H. K